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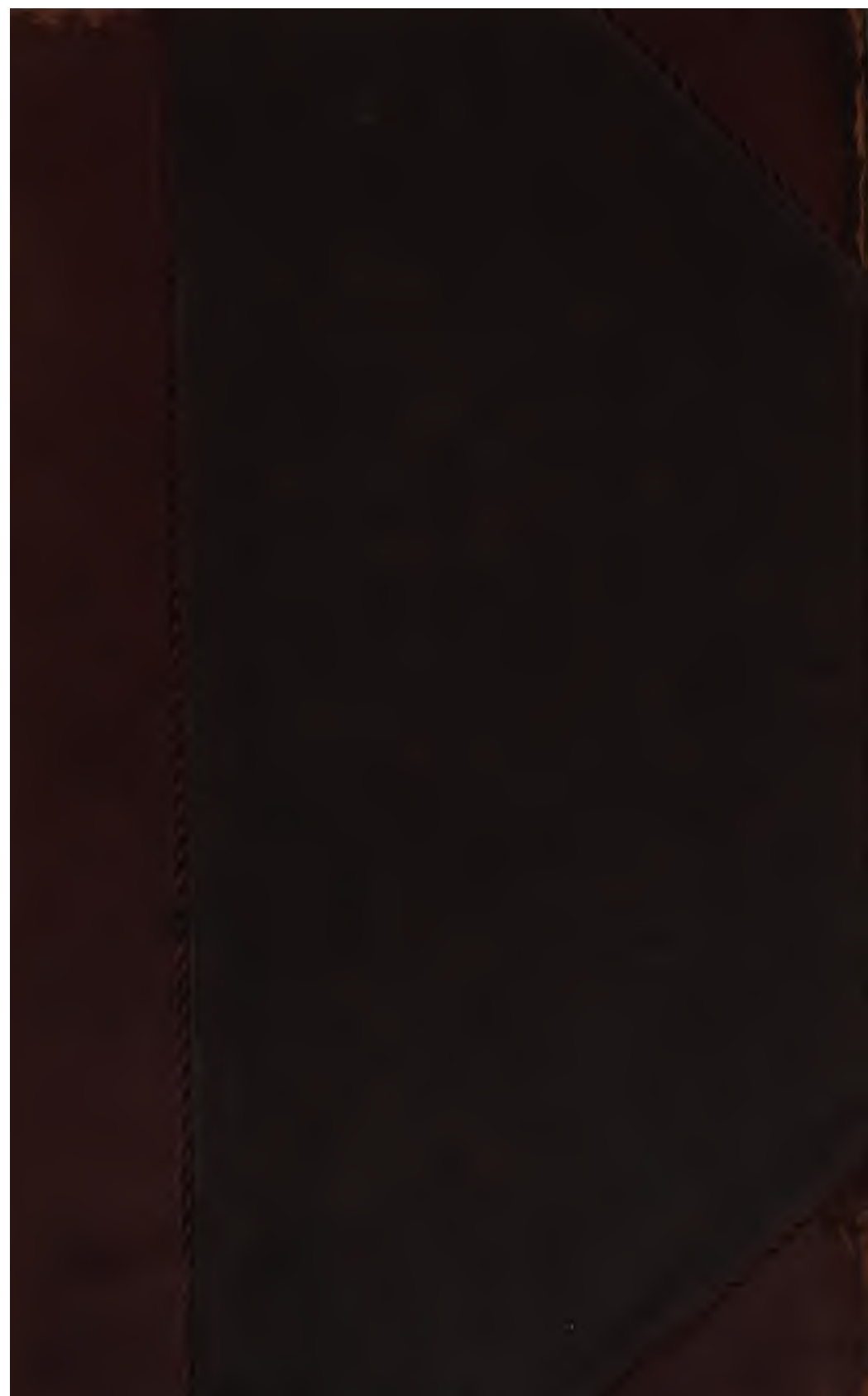
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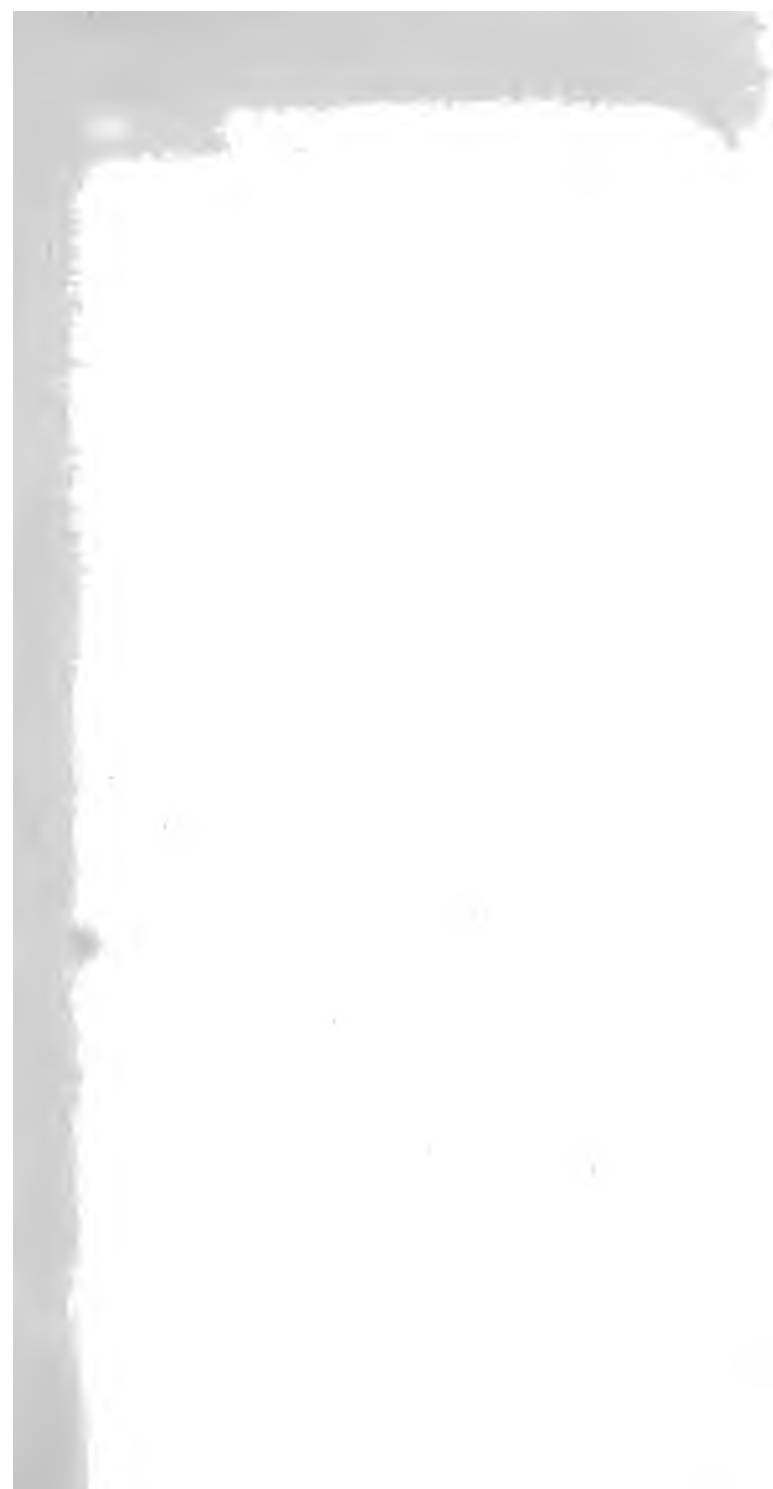
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A
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
IN
CONNECTICUT.

BY DAVID D. FIELD.

PUBLISHED BY THE CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.



Middletown, Conn.

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THE author deems it his duty and privilege, to return his thanks to all those gentlemen, who have assisted him in collecting facts for the ensuing work.

In arranging these, a general regard has been paid to the questions, proposed in the Circular of the Connecticut Academy.

A

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.



Introductory and General Observations.

MIDDLESEX was made a county by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at their session in May 1785, and then consisted of six towns, viz. Middletown, Chatham, Haddam, and East-Haddam, which were taken from the county of Hartford; and Saybrook and Killingworth, taken from the county of New-London. Durham was annexed to Middlesex in May, 1799, from the county of New-Haven; and the county now consists of seven towns, which include eighteen *located* congregational societies, together with several societies of other denominations, and one hundred and twelve school-districts. It was invested at its formation, with the same privileges enjoyed by the other counties of the State, and Middletown, being the principal town in the county, was selected as a half-shire; while Haddam, being the central town, was selected as the other half-shire: in which places, court-houses and gaols were subsequently erected. See note A.

This county, like the other counties of Connecticut is of very irregular form. It lies between 41 degrees and 15 minutes, and 41 degrees and 39 minutes of north latitude, and between 72 degrees and 20 minutes, and 72 degrees and 47 minutes of west longitude. Its greatest length is 27 miles, and its greatest breadth 22 1-2. Its average length is about 25 miles, its average breadth about 15; and its area, exclusive of Connecticut river, is about 237,370 acres. It is bounded by New-Haven county on the west, by Hartford county on the north, by Hart-

ford and New-London counties on the east, by New-London county and the Sound on the south.

Within the limits of this county, English settlements commenced, in Saybrook in 1635, in Middletown in 1650, and in Haddam in 1662; from which the settlements afterwards proceeded in the towns opposite, on the east side of Connecticut river. The settlement commenced in Killingworth in 1663, and in Durham in 1698. The first settlers were almost exclusively of English extraction, and with their descendants individuals from other nations have rarely intermixed. They came, in a few instances, immediately from England, but more generally from older settlements in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The number of inhabitants in the whole colony of Connecticut in 1713, according to Dr. Trumbull, was 17,000. Of these, there may have been 3,000 in the towns now belonging to Middlesex. In the same towns there were, in 1756, 13,071 souls, in 1774, 17,572, and in 1810, 20,723. *See note B.*

The several townships in Middlesex were purchased of the Indians, and in no case obtained by conquest. In selling their lands, they usually reserved certain portions for themselves, with the right of hunting and fishing where they pleased; on which they remained many years, and in several instances till within the memory of persons now living, raising upon them their corn, and obtaining other articles of food as they had previously done. No part of Connecticut was better adapted to their mode of life, Connecticut river and the Sound, with their tributary streams, furnishing them with an abundance of fish, and the forests back, with game. They were, therefore, very numerous in all parts of the county, excepting Durham, (which was used as an occasional retreat for hunting;) much more numerous than the English, long after the English settlements commenced, and might in numberless instances have destroyed them, had they not been restrained by the merciful providence of God. The English realized their critical situation, and while they looked to God as their only all-sufficient protector, took various measures to secure themselves in case of a sudden attack. But no evidence is transmitted to us of their having sustained any serious injury from them, except about the time of the Pequot war, an account of which will be given in treating of Saybrook, as there will be in treating of the several towns, of the names which they gave to places, rivers, &c.

The general customs of the Indians are too well known to need a recital in this work.

To remove a cold and many other complaints, the diseased used to stand over a hot stone rolled into a hole dug in the earth. until they were brought into a profuse sweat, and then plunged

into water. A lot at Indian-Hill, in Chatham, is still called hot-house lot, because it had one of these holes in it. There was one of these at Pattaquunk, now Chester, and a swamp opposite Saybrook-Point, in Lyme, is called hot-house swamp, from the same circumstance. This was a more rational remedy than pawwawing, for which the Mackemoodus or East-Haddam Indians were particularly famed, whose favourite spot for this exercise was, on what is still called, Wigwam brook.

The Indians acknowledged one great Spirit as ruling over all, but are said to have worshipped many gods. They offered sacrifices, and it is supposed sometimes human sacrifices, though of this there is no certain evidence. A large flat rock, a mile north of Saybrook street, east of Middlesex turnpike, bears the name of Obed's altar to this day, because an Indian of that name was seen offering upon it a deer to his god.

The places where the Indians buried their dead, have, in some cases, been uniformly known to the English, in others, have been discovered from time to time, and in others still, we no doubt pass over them, and are not aware of them.

Their manner of interment shows the imperfect and grovelling ideas, which they entertained of a future state. They placed the bodies frequently in a sitting posture, and for their accommodation on their way to eternity, or their convenience after their arrival, buried with them, food, utensils, arms, ornaments, and wampum. They have been found thus buried at Middletown Upper-Houses, at Chatham, and at Pautapoug. Three graves, one of a man and two of children, found at Indian-hill in Chatham in the spring of 1808, may be mentioned as specimens. The man was placed sitting, wrapped in a blanket, (which was not entirely consumed, but on exposure to the air, became as burnt straw;) in his lap were two small brass kettles, probably filled with soup or suckotash at the time of burial, one of which had sunk down into the other; in which were a spoon, knife, phial, and pipe. His arm was extended round the kettles, and what is particularly remarkable, where the flesh came in contact with the brass, from the elbow to the wrist, the flesh was preserved. In the hand of one of the children was found a brass cup of the size of a tea-cup, with the fingers extended from the base to the brim, and here again the hand was preserved, where it came against the brass, and as the opposite side of the cup was wasted away, it would seem that the brass and the flesh mutually preserved each other. Around the wrist was wampum strung on deer-skin, and near by were beads formed apparently from the hearts of oyster-shells, supposed to have been placed about the neck. In the grave of the other child, was a copper box, containing wampum, strung on deer's leather.

The Indians in Middletown had a fort near the Straits, erected as a security against the Farmington Indians ; from which circumstance, the spot is now known by the name of Fort-Hill. Near the Indian settlement in Chester, is a place also called Fort-Hill, probably because the Indians had some kind of fortification upon it.

Whether the Indians in Middlesex were connected with tribes in other parts of the country is uncertain. The presumption is, that the Mattabesett or Middletown Indians, with the clans in Chatham, Glastenbury, Weathersfield, and for some distance westward, were a tribe by themselves. The Indians in the southern parts of the county not improbably belonged to the Nehanticks, whose principal settlement was in the eastern part of Lyme. These were in subjection to the Pequots some years before the Pequot war. But whatever was their origin or connection, the last remnant of the Indians left the county half a century ago, and no certain information is possessed of their present situation and character, nor even of their existence.

Taken as a whole, Middlesex must be regarded as a rough uneven tract of country. Some lands on the margin of the Sound and of Connecticut river, varying in width from half a mile to one and two miles, are comparatively level and feasible. The same is true of lands in some parts of Durham and Middletown, and in the northwestern section of Chatham, and of very small tracts in other parts of the county.

The county is passed obliquely from the west-southwest, to the north-northeast, by a wide range of hills, which may be properly denominated the Strait-Hills, as they appear on both sides of the Connecticut at the Straits, whence they pass on far into the interior of New-England. South of these Straits, the land rises into hills, at small but unequal distances to the right and left of the river, to within four or five miles of its mouth ; some of which are steep and rough, but they are generally capable of cultivation. On the western border of Durham and Middletown, are Wallingford Mountains, steep on the west side, but capable of being ascended on the east, and in some instances, they are cultivated to their summits. Some of these are called by distinct names, as Higby Mountain, from a man of that name who settled near it, and Lamentation Mountain, so called, according to tradition, because one of the ancient Chesters from Weathersfield was lost upon it on a journey to New-Haven, and was sought for with much anxiety for several days. The spaces between distinct mountains are crossed in several instances in Middletown, and in three in Durham.

The base and loose stones of the Strait-Hills are granite, and this is the prevalent kind of stone found southward through the

county. North of the Straits, free stone abound, while the base and loose stones of Wallingford Mountains, are the trap rock.

The best soil in the county is unquestionably that, which is made by the annual overflowings of Connecticut river. The soil next to this in excellence, is composed of loam, gravel, and a small intermixture of clay, and is found in the center of Durham, and Middletown, and in Chatham street. In the south part of Killingworth and Saybrook, and so on the west side of Connecticut river, immediately back from the alluvial lands, is a soil composed of loam, sand, and some gravel, which is rendered very productive by manure, particularly on the Sound. A soil kindred to this, is found on the plain in Middletown Upper-Houses. The rest of the county generally, is a hard gravelly soil.

The ranges of hills and mountains already mentioned, with many hills of less note, give rise to a multitude of springs and brooks, and to some streams highly valuable for mill-seats; the mouths of most of which are navigable short distances for boats. These will be described in treating of the several towns in the county.

But the glory of Middlesex and of the State is the Connecticut. This, signifying in Indian, *the long river* according to some, or *the river of Pines* according to others, gives name to the State, and imparts to it much of its beauty and of its wealth.

This rises in those high lands in Canada, separating the waters which run north into the St. Lawrence, and those which run south into New-England. It is ten rods wide upon its entrance into the United States. Forming a boundary for about two hundred miles between Vermont and New-Hampshire, and receiving many streams from the Green-Mountains and the White-Hills; it passes centrally through the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden in Massachusetts, and Hartford county in Connecticut; augmented by Deerfield, Agawam, and Farmington rivers from the west, and Millers, Chickabee, and Scantic rivers from the east: striking Middlesex, it divides it unequally, throwing the smaller division to the east, and empties itself into Long-Island Sound.

Its general course is south; from Middletown city its course is southeast.

Its width at Upper-Houses ferry is 80 rods, against the mouth of Little river 97, against the city of Middletown 97 and 80, at the Straits 35, at Bush-Point 37, at Knowles's Landing 88, at Higganum 61, at the point of Haddam island 116, at East-Haddam Landing about 120, Chapman's ferry 50, Warner's ferry 80, Brockways 96, and at Saybrook ferry 127. In some places it spreads to a greater extent than any here mentioned.

The depth of the channel at full sea varies through Middlesex

from 10 1-2 to 30 feet; its average depth is 15 feet. The ordinary tides at Saybrook-Point are 3 1-2 feet, at Middletown city 2 feet, and proportionally at the intermediate places.

A mile and a half from the mouth of the Connecticut is a sand bar, apparently formed by the conflux of the river and tide, on which there are, in common tides, 10 and 11 feet of water, about a foot more at the full and change of the moon. This is some obstruction to navigation, though vessels as large and heavy-laden can cross the bar as can go to Middletown. The river originally crossed this bar in three channels; but the easternmost, the only one used sixty years ago, is filled up and become a flat, bare at low water. The middle and western channels, have deepened perhaps a foot in thirty years, and if we credit the testimony of Winthrop that there were only six or seven feet of water on the bar in 1633, the channels are much improved since the discovery of the country.

To aid vessels in passing this bar, as well as in traversing the the Sound, a light-house was erected on Lynde's Point in 1804, the deck of which is elevated 80 feet from the ground. Four years previous to this, a company was formed to clear the river of obstructions. By means of a pier at the Upper-Houses, they have thrown the channel the opposite side of the river, and deepened it from six to eleven feet. A mile or two below, where the river is divided by a small island, and where there were bars with only seven feet of water, called Chatham bar and Middletown bar; they have made attempts to improve the channel, but with less success.

The river generally affords a tolerable harbour for vessels, and excellent harbours in its bends at Middletown city, Knowles's Landing, Higganum Landing, &c. At these places, and indeed at wharves small distances from one another through the whole extent of the county, vessels load and unload; where the inhabitants of the surrounding regions export lumber, wood, stone, fish, and whatever articles they have to spare, and receive in return importations from abroad.

In 1789, there belonged to the river, and probably two-fifths of these to Middlesex, 3 brigs of 180 tons each, about 60 sail from 60 to 150 tons, employed in the West India trade, a few fishermen, and 40 or 50 coasters. Commerce flourished afterwards, till the commencement of the restrictive system. By that system and the war following it, it was greatly injured, and it has not regained its former prosperity since the return of peace. In Dec. 1815, there belonged to the river, or rather to the two counties of Hartford and Middlesex, 31,956 tons of shipping; to Middlesex county 9,376 tons, consisting of 7 ships, 13 brigs, 19 schooners, and 38 sloops. *See note C.*

The current of the Connecticut is smooth and gentle, unless raised and strengthened by freshets, except at the Straits, two and a half miles below Middletown city, where the whole river, being compressed to 35 rods, rushes forward with great force between the high and cragged fronts of the Strait-Hills.

A freshet is usually experienced about the first of March, when the ice and snow dissolve in the southern parts of New-England. A larger one is experienced a month later, when the ice and snow dissolve in the cold regions from which the Connecticut derives its sources; raising the river above its banks and spreading it one and two miles, around buildings, trees, &c. At this time, the river presents a grand and beautiful appearance. As it falls and retires, it leaves a kind of slime upon the banks, by which they are continually raised and enriched.

The Straits just mentioned, serve to increase and continue the floods above them, and in some instances, when the river has broken up suddenly, or has been suddenly raised by great rains, by staying the waters or ice, have proved the occasion of much damage. Thus a flood was produced in May and June, 1642, which was very injurious. Thus the meadows were alarmingly flooded in Dec. 1703. In April, 1801, the waters became so high and violent, that they tore the bank in pieces in many places.

In the lapse of years, the current has nearly destroyed some islands, as Twelve-Mile island, on the remains of which, is now a fish-place called Statia; and it has formed some others. Thus the small island above Middletown, already mentioned, is said to have been formed around a pier, erected for the purpose of fishing. Thus Goose island also, is said to have been formed.

In addition to these islands, the following exist in the river, and are particularly valuable for their fisheries, viz. Haddam island, Lord's, Nott's, and Calves' island, all uninhabited.

Haddam island, originally called Thirty-mile island, from the supposition of its being thirty miles from the mouth of the Connecticut, contains 18 acres. A pier erected about 90 rods north in 1793, has caused the sand to accumulate between it and the head of the island, and bids fair to increase it.

Lord's island, originally called Twenty-mile island, contains 9 or 10 acres of sandy and rather thin land. This is within the bounds of the town of East-Haddam.

Nott's island, southeast of Pautapoug Point, originally called Eight-mile island, contains 60 acres, some of which is good land. This belongs to the town of Lyme, as does Calves' island, formerly called Six-mile island, still farther southeast, containing 8 or 10 acres.

This river with its tributary streams, used to abound with fish,

with salmon, shad, bass, alewives, pike, carp, perch, &c. which cast their spawn on logs, and objects along the shores, where they remained unmolested till nature had accomplished its work. But as there was a general prejudice against the use of the most common and important kinds of these fish, either because they were so generally used by the Indians, or from some other cause which I am unable to assign ; little effort was made to take them for more than a century after the county was settled. Within the memory of persons living, there was very little demand for salmon, and as for shad it was disreputable to eat them. But as this prejudice gradually died away, and as profitable markets for fish were opened, fishing became an important business thirty or forty years ago, and has continued so ever since. This has rendered fish-places objects of consequence. Hence Nott's island, which was purchased in 1742 for 600 pounds old tenor, about 800 dollars in specie, was assessed in 1814 at 22,000 dollars.

For several years the quantity of fish in the river has very considerably decreased. Salmon, which used to ascend into the bounds of New-Hampshire and Vermont, have rarely appeared in the river for fifteen or twenty years. Shad do not ascend beyond the limits of Middlesex in sufficient quantities, to render fishing an important object. Other fish, with the exception of alewives, are not caught for exportation, though they are taken occasionally by the inhabitants, and sometimes in great numbers.

The decrease of fish is ascribed to different causes. The following are believed to have had an influence ; the use of very long seines, particularly about the mouth of the river, by which the shoals are broken and prevented entering or ascending the river ; the almost perpetual attempts to take them in the season of fishing, it being long observed that Monday is the most successful day in the week, the fish having had an opportunity to get into the river on the Sabbath ; the removal of logs, roots, and other objects from the shores on which spawn are cast, and the disturbance of these objects where they remain, by boating and navigation ; the erection of locks on the river, and dams on its tributary streams, by which their ascent to the regions beyond them, is partially or wholly prevented.

There are nearly eighty places in Middlesex where shad are now caught in the season of fishing, beginning about the middle of April and ending about the middle of June, viz. 26 in Saybrook, 17 in Haddam, 16 or 17 in Middletown, 13 in Chatham, and 5 in East-Haddam. At the fish-places in Saybrook, there were salted, in 1817, according to the report of the deputy inspector, 2,194 barrels of shad ; at the fish-places in Haddam 146 barrels, and at the fish-places in East-Had-

dam 169; making a total of 2,509 barrels. Many shad caught in Haddam, are carried out of the county and inspected. From the fish-places in Middletown and Chatham, and from all parts of the county where fish are taken, many shad are put up by the inhabitants, and many are carried into the country, *uninspected*. The quantity of shad uninspected, is doubtless greater than the quantity inspected. Supposing it to be only equal, the quantity of fish caught in Middlesex in 1817, must have exceeded 5,000 barrels. Estimating these at 12 dollars a barrel, the common price for that year, will make a gross amount of 60,000 dollars. That season was less favourable than seasons generally. But although the value of shad yearly caught in the county is great, the expense of carrying on this business is such, that the clear profits are less than would be at first supposed. The largest draught which has ever come to my knowledge, was made at the Pier in Haddam, in 1802, consisting of about 2,300. At the succeeding draught, at the same place, 18 or 1900 were taken. In 1811, 2,280 were taken at a single draught at Rutty's fish-place, and 1300 at two other draughts at the same place that year.

The best mode of curing shad is to dress them immediately after they are caught, to cleanse them thoroughly and salt them. By lying long in the sun they become soft, and are bruised and injured by being carried any considerable distance, unless they are barrelled.

In the year 1795, shad were uncommonly lean, and appeared to be sickly through the season, owing it was generally believed to the difficulty of ascending the river, against a current effected by an almost continual gale through the months of April and May; but it is very doubtful whether the true cause has been ascertained.

It is so easy to obtain good water in this county by sinking wells, that aqueducts are rarely formed. Water is found at different depths, both on high and low grounds, and does not appear to be governed altogether by the nature of the ground, though it is lowest in the earth where quicksand prevails. There is so much of this sand in Haddam street and the water is so low, that few wells are sunk. A few wooden pipes are here used and in some other parts of the county in conveying water to families, the expense of which by the rod is generally one dollar.

The mineralogy of Middlesex is a very interesting subject; and as the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, "have determined to commence a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, under the superintendence of Professor Silliman," the public may expect accurate and important information concerning it. What facts have been collected on this subject, and on the

quarries in the county, will be communicated in the account which is to be given of the several towns.

Middlesex was originally well timbered, but the trees varied in kind as well as size according to variations of soil and situation. On high grounds were the several species of oak, walnut, and chesnut, and on the low grounds were birch, maple, beach, elm, ash, and hemlock; thinly interspersed among which were buttonwood, butternut, poplar, dog or boxwood, whitewood, basswood, locust, pepperidge, sassafras, horn or hardbeam, wild-cherry, willow, and alder. Pitch-pine is said to have grown on the plain in Middletown Upper-Houses. It was thick on a hill in the west part of Haddam, where the early inhabitants used to go and get pine-knots as a substitute for candles, from which fact the neighbourhood about it is now called *Candlewood-Hill*. White pine used to grow in a swamp in Millington, and trees of this kind are occasionally found in other parts of the county. A swamp in Saybrook and another in Killingworth, are called Cedar-swamps, from the prevalence of cedar among their wood. The red shrub cedar is common all over the county.

Considerable changes have taken place in the proportionate quantity of particular trees since the county was settled. Such as were of little value, have been designedly destroyed by the cultivator. Such as were peculiar to grounds suitable for mowing and cultivation, have been destroyed to prepare the way for grass and crops. Some trees from their brittleness or the slowness of their growth, have been destroyed by sheep and cattle; while others, as the hemlock, beach, and hard-maple, rarely sprout from the roots, and if they do, are very liable to die. On these accounts some trees are less frequent in the county than formerly. The chesnut, smooth-walnut, and white-oak, sprout abundantly from the roots, as well as come up from seed, and grow on high and rough grounds, as well as on those which are suitable for tillage. Hence there is a happy increase of these valuable trees over others in the county.

Large and numerous tracts are reserved in Middlesex for forests. It is, however, an alarming fact, that wood and timber are decreasing. They are cut down not only to supply our own inhabitants with fuel and fencing, and with materials for building houses and vessels, but immense quantities of wood and lumber are exported to New-York and other parts of our country; the call for which has been increasing since the revolutionary war. Much more economy however is used with respect to wood than formerly. The practice of burning over wood lands for the sake of pasture has ceased, the growth of young trees is more cautiously guarded, more care is taken to make houses tight, and to render a less quantity of fuel needful to warm them, fire-places

are improved and stoves in many cases introduced. Were buildings erected of stone, as they might easily be in most parts of the county, there would be an additional saving. The use of brick would have the same effect; but clay is not so common with us as building stone. The largest and most important bed known to me, is in the upper part of Haddam, and this is so near to the river, that the brick may be made upon the bank, and thence taken and carried away in vessels wherever they are needed.

To increase the quantity of wood, the seed of those trees which are wished to be raised may be sown upon cleared lands, or may be transplanted from the forests. A better mode however, is believed to be, as trees spring up naturally and abundantly on many of our lands, to fence entirely from cattle what is intended to be reserved for woodland, and in cutting, to cut clean on one part of it, avoiding the evil of falling trees one upon another, and suffering no creatures to run among them. Thus the buds are all preserved, the ground is enriched by the leaves and grass, and the growth of trees is advanced more rapidly than in any other known manner.

As moisture exposes timber to decay, it is believed that the best time to fell timber for durability is in the latter part of winter before the sap ascends. Timber, however, for posts and rails should be cut when the sap flows freely, that it may be peeled, otherwise the bark will become the occasion of rotting them.

That seasoned wood is the best, as well as the most convenient for fuel, is admitted by those who reflect upon the subject. It will evidently season the easiest if felled when it has the least sap in it; and in the winter season farmers can most conveniently cut their wood and convey it to their own doors, and those of their neighbours, where it ought immediately to be cut and split for the fire and then seasoned under cover.

The price of timber in this county for houses is four cents per foot; chesnut timber for ship-building is four dollars per ton, and oak five; short oak-plank for ship-building, is twenty-five dollars per thousand; long plank, from thirty-five to forty. Hickory wood in Middlesex late years has varied from five to six dollars and a half per cord. Oak wood has varied from three to four dollars per cord: in Middletown city it has sold for more. As all our towns, except Durham, border on Connecticut river or the Sound, our wood is generally within a few miles of navigable water. This is the only article used for fuel among us.

For an account of mills of a common description, the reader is referred to *note D*.

For a long period, lands in this county were cheap. For twenty or thirty years they have greatly increased in price. The

assessments made by order of the General Government in 1814, more than doubled those which were made in 1798. Good land near the river and Sound has sold for some years past, from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and in some instances for much more. On an average, it has not been sold much under a hundred dollars. Good land back varies in price according to its distance from market and other circumstances. Good lands, however, in Durham, and in the back parts of Middletown, are high. On an average, they may be put at eighty dollars per acre.

Wheat was a principal crop in this county until the ravages of the Hessian-fly about 1777, since which, there has been but little raised. This insect has recently been less troublesome, and in some instances where grounds have been thoroughly prepared, this grain has succeeded well, and there is reason to hope that it will again become a common crop. Thirty-six bushels have lately been raised on an acre in Durham. Rye is now sown abundantly and is of an excellent quality. More than forty bushels of this grain have been raised on an acre in Saybrook, and nearly that quantity per acre on many acres together. From 24 acres lying in one field, Augustus Bushnel, Esq. of that town, in 1816, gathered 804 bushels. The land was naturally of a thin and sandy soil, but had been well dressed with manure, principally with fish. Corn has ever been an important crop in Middlesex. Seventy bushels have been raised on an acre. About 1798, a gentleman in Haddam planted a small piece, putting two kernels into a hill, a foot a part, from which he gathered corn at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. Flax and oats are raised in large quantities in some parts of the county ; potatoes abundantly more than they were thirty or forty years ago, though it is impossible to ascertain the number of acres planted with potatoes, as well as the number of acres sown with turnips. Very little grain and provisions are exported from Middlesex ; less, it is believed, than are imported.

A general opinion prevails among the farmers, that a rotation of crops is beneficial, or that the continuance of the same crop upon the same ground for a succession of years, is inexpedient. Hence grain, oats, and flax, are customarily sown after a crop of corn. These are frequently followed with grass, and then corn is again planted. Some instances, however, have occurred, in which rye and corn have succeeded well on the same lands year after year. Clover, timothy, and other grasses, which were scarcely known forty years ago, are now introduced abundantly, and the benefit is both an amelioration of the soil by the sward which they spread upon it, and the increase as well as improvement of hay.

The principal manures used in the northern parts of Middlesex

are taken from the sty and yard. Ashes, so far as they can be obtained, are used ; and some trial has been made of plaster, more the last season than any preceding year, and on dry sandy land it has proved very beneficial. Near the Sound, this manure has had scarcely any perceptible effect. But the inhabitants are favoured with other means of enriching their lands. In addition to the manures just mentioned, it has long been their practice to collect the sea-weed brought upon the beach and meadows, and throw it into their sties and yards ; by which the quantity and quality of the manures derived from those places are improved. Rockweed, which contains an oily and an enriching substance is collected, and sometimes used in a similar manner, and sometimes carried directly upon the land and ploughed in. Marine shells are also collected occasionally for manure. But the most efficacious manure in the vicinity of the Sound, consists of the white-fish, which visit the shores in immense numbers in June and the first part of July. These began to be used for manure in Middlesex in 1801 and 2. They are carried as soon as taken and spread upon the land and plowed in ; or are thrown into heaps, mixed and covered with earth or turf, and suffered to pulverize ; and are then spread upon the ground, as suits the convenience and objects of farmers. In either mode, the effect even on dry and poor land is wonderful ; and though it was at first apprehended by many that after two or three crops, they would leave the land poorer than they found it, experience has hitherto proved this apprehension to be groundless. Under the influence of this manure, some of the finest fields of grain, corn, and grass, are annually presented on the margin of the Sound, which exist in our country. Where these fish have been tried at a distance from the sea, they have been found equally beneficial. Eight thousand are requisite to dress an acre. They have been sold lately for a dollar and an half per thousand.

No extensive efforts have been made with us for watering lands ; but wherever brooks have been spread over small tracts, the effect has been obviously and highly beneficial, both from the increase of moisture and the intermixture of soils.

As to the best seed-time and harvest-time, they doubtless vary somewhat in different years. Our farmers are accustomed to sow rye from the latter part of August till severe frosts arrive in autumn, as their business and the situation of their land permit. Oats and flax are usually sown in the spring, so soon as the ground is in a condition to be plowed. Corn is generally planted on high grounds the first and second weeks in May, and in the meadows on Connecticut river, by reason of the existence or danger of freshets, two or three weeks later. In cold seasons,

early planting renders the sprouts feeble and slow of growth. Very late planting exposes corn to injury from frosts in the fall.

Some farmers are in the habit of harvesting their grain as soon as it is out of the milk-state, and though in that state, care is requisite lest it should heat and mould in the barn, the flour made from it is whiter and better flavored. Others let their grain stand until it is thoroughly ripened, which has been the case late years, the two last weeks in July.

Weeds are destroyed among us by the plow and hoe, and generally with a view to a crop which they would injure, and not for the sake of destroying them merely. To extirpate them, it is essential that they be plowed up, or in some other mode destroyed, before the seed is formed.

A frequent change of the seed of grain and corn is generally supposed to be useful. Seed brought from the north does better than that which is brought from the south. But as those farmers who cultivate their lands well, usually raise good crops whether they change the seed or not, there is reason to believe that the benefits ascribed to the change of seed, are owing to the fact, that the seed which is obtained from abroad, and for which a great price is paid, is cleaner and better than that which farmers are willing to take pains to secure at home, rather than to the change itself.

As the inhabitants of this county are favoured with near and ready markets, ox-teams are used almost wholly by them. From the list of 1817, it appears that there must be between eleven and twelve hundred teams in the county. Our farming utensils are the same which are used in the other counties of the State. Fences in the stony parts of the county are built sometimes wholly of stone, and sometimes with stone and posts with two or three rails; in other parts of the county they are built of posts and rails, or of rails only. The expense of fencing by the rod varies according to the facility or difficulty of getting the requisite materials; as a general fact, it may be estimated at a dollar a rod. Hedges are scarcely known among us.

The quantity of cider annually made in Middlesex is considerable. More orcharding exists in the northern than in the southern parts of the county: but small pains have been taken to select good fruit. Pear trees are not very common with us. Plum trees generally died several years ago, and peach trees have died abundantly within a few years.

We have many good gardens; but the attention of people has been directed almost solely to the cultivation of those roots and plants which are useful. The state of gardening here is on a level with the state of gardening generally throughout Connecticut.

We have very few tenants, and land is rarely leased; the farmers being in most cases at once the owners and the cultivators of the soil.

Individuals and families for eighty years have been almost perpetually removing from this county. They at first removed to the county of Litchfield in this State, and Berkshire in Massachusetts; then to New-Hampshire and Vermont; in later years they have removed to New-York, and to the western States and Territories. The descendants of those who have emigrated from the county, doubtless exceed its population at the present time.

But three persons, inhabitants of this county, have been convicted of capital offences. Two of these were born in the county, and one was a squaw of the Pequot tribe. They were all convicted of murder, committed on the persons of relatives.

The instances of suicide are eighteen. In some of these the subjects were considered to be under the influence of delirium, and in others, the causes were not certainly known.

A few pleasure-carriages were introduced into Middlesex about 1750. They have been gradually increasing since: in 1814, they amounted to 549. *See note E.*

The number of sheep and swine in Middlesex is unknown. Very little beef and pork are exported. Some years, none has been inspected. What is raised is almost entirely consumed in the county. The quantity of butter and cheese exported is not great.

The inhabitants have ever manufactured a large portion of their clothing in the family; and the more necessary articles of furniture and husbandry have been made among ourselves. The cloths at first manufactured were coarse, especially woollen cloths, which were often worn without shearing or pressing. Late years cloths of considerable fineness have been wrought in the family.

The important factories of woollen and cotton cloths and of other articles in the county, will be mentioned in the history of the towns.

A brewery, which was erected in Middletown in 1796, was consumed by fire, Dec. 22, 1809; and we have no brewery now in the county.

Ship-building has been carried on for more than a century, and for half that period has been a leading branch of business. Vessels are built in many yards on the Connecticut, and near the mouths of the smaller rivers which empty into the Sound. Materials for them, with the exception of pine, are furnished principally from our own forests. Eight ships, 11 brigs, 13 schooners, and 17 sloops, amounting to 7,503 tons, were launched in 1815. *See note F.*

Many more were launched yearly previous to the restrictive system.

Our roads, with few exceptions, were bad, till within a few years. They were laid out to accommodate neighbours in going from one house to another, rather than for extended travel, were over rough and uneven grounds, and the communications with most parts of the country by water, were so easy, that feeble efforts were made to improve them. But within a few years all the principal roads, excepting that which runs from east to west along the Sound, (which was a comfortable road before,) have been turnpiked. We have now *thirteen* turnpikes, partly or wholly within the county, some of which center in Middletown city, and some in other places, opening communications with all parts of the country. On most of these, and on some others, the mail is regularly carried, either by stages or post-riders. The capital stock of the turnpike roads is \$ 143,632. *See note G.*

The width, the force, and especially the navigation of the Connecticut, are such, as to render it very improbable that bridges will ever be thrown over it, within the bounds of this county. The other rivers are so small, that we have few bridges of much consequence.

The bridge over Pameacha river, on the turnpike road from Middletown to Durham and New-Haven, is by far the most beautiful and excellent of any in the county. This was built in 1814, by Col. Ezra Brainerd, the celebrated architect of Carthage Bridge, for \$ 3,000; the Turnpike Company furnishing the iron, which cost about \$ 500 more. It consists of one arch, the chord of which is 160 feet, supported by buttments formed almost wholly by the natural, rocky, and nearly perpendicular banks of the river. The floor is 27 feet wide, elevated 50 feet above the stream. The bridge is formed wholly of pine, and by its situation and style of workmanship, constitutes a principal ornament of the southwestern part of Middletown city.

There are *ten* ferries in Middlesex, all on Connecticut river, connecting the towns and societies on its eastern and western banks. With the exception of two, these are owned by individuals. *See note H.*

We have no wild animals but what are common in other parts of the State. A bear was killed in Haddam, weighing 12 score, in 1754; another was killed on Haddam Neck in 1767. Wolves were troublesome two or three years later; and one which had strayed down from the north, was killed in the southwestern part of Saybrook, in Feb. 1815. A moose was killed in the same section of that town about 1770. Deer were common in some parts of the county till the winter of 1763; that winter many were killed; and the winter but one following, in

the time of a deep snow, through the crust of which they broke and became an easy prey for hunters, they were destroyed. Wild turkeys were plenty in 1780, and occasionally seen, as late as 1790.

Barberry bushes are scarcely found among us, and nothing is experienced of their ill effects.

There are in Middlesex, 35 houses for public worship, 18 of which belong to the Congregationalists, 1 to the Strict-Congregationalists, 6 to the Episcopalians, 6 to the Baptists, and 4 to the Methodists. The houses first erected for this purpose, were small indifferent buildings, corresponding with the number and circumstances of the inhabitants. As their numbers and means increased, larger and better buildings were erected. The present churches are generally convenient, but plain structures. *See note I.*

According to an enumeration made in 1815, (and the population has not greatly increased since,) there were in Middlesex 3,688 families. Of these, considering all to belong to some denomination, 2,330 families belonged to the Congregationalists, 88 to the Strict-Congregationalists, 421 to the Episcopalians, 489 to the Baptists, 291 to the Methodists, and 69 to the Universalists. The Strict-Congregationalists have increased some, it is supposed, since 1815, and there may have been some small changes among other denominations. *See note J.*

The inhabitants of Middlesex were universally congregationalists for more than a century after the settlements commenced. They appear to have maintained public worship from the beginning, though circumstances prevented the organization of churches, and the settlement of ministers for several years. *See note K.*

To worship God according to the dictates of their consciences *unmolested*, was the grand object for which the first settlers of New-England, left Europe. To compass this, they sacrificed almost every earthly enjoyment, and encountered hardships, of which their privileged descendants have no adequate conceptions.

In the organization of churches in Middlesex, the principles of congregationalism were recognized, though some of the New-England churches were formed upon the presbyterian plan. In no case were two ministers set over the same church, one in the character of a *pastor*, and the other in the character of a *teacher*, though at the call of the first minister in Middletown, the people expressed a willingness to associate with him another minister, provided they should be able to furnish the requisite support, and he should request it: nor has there ever been in the Middlesex churches, a *ruling elder*.

In setting apart ministers to their office, the same custom

prevailed, which exists at the present day, except in the ordination of the two first ministers in Saybrook, where, according to tradition, the brethren imposed hands.

Deacons were ordained for a long period in the first church in Middletown, by the pastor, and a brother appointed for that service. In other cases deacons have been ordained in the county. For a list of ministers and deacons see *notes L. & M.*

From some confessions of faith which have been preserved, and from other circumstances, it appears, that the congregational churches have acknowledged the doctrines of grace from the beginning. But it must be confessed, that these doctrines have not been taught in all cases with the same clearness, nor received with the same good-will.

Learning and piety were regarded as essential qualifications for the ministry, and piety was regarded as an essential qualification for full communion in the church. But a council which met at Boston in 1657, advanced the sentiment, "*that it is the duty of infants, who conferate in their parents, when grown up unto years of discretion, though not yet fit for the Lord's Supper, to own the covenant, they made with their parents, by entering thereunto, in their own persons;*" that the church might call upon them thus to own the covenant, and upon their refusal, proceed to discipline them. This gave rise to what has been customarily called the *half-way covenant*, which was adopted sooner or later, by nearly all the congregational churches of Middlesex. The great objection to this covenant was, that it required baptized children to enter into solemn engagements to serve God, when they were acknowledged to be unfit for the sacramental supper. Among the Jews, circumcised children were as much required to attend upon the passover, as to enter into covenant with God; and analogy authorizes the conclusion, that baptized children are bound as truly to know the God of their fathers, by celebrating the Lord's supper, as by any other religious service.

The first settlers of Middlesex paid very great attention to the religious education of their children, instructing them carefully into the principles of the oracles of God, and praying with them statedly, morning and evening. But the effect of the half-way covenant was unhappy. It brought multitudes into a partial connection with the church, and to a partial participation of its privileges, who were at the time *confessedly unconverted*, and who very generally afterwards made little effort to adorn the Christian profession. When the evils of this covenant were exposed by President Edwards, Dr. Bellamy, and others, and when ministers and churches came to examine it more thoroughly, one and another were disposed to reject it, or to lay it aside

in practice, and it has now scarcely an advocate in Middlesex or in Connecticut.

It has been stated that the first churches of the county were congregational in their organization; but they disclaimed independency. They maintained mutual fellowship and assisted one another in cases of difficulty. The Cambridge Platform regulated their intercourse many years. But as that platform did not define accurately whence councils should be called in cases of difficulty, nor what number of ministers and churches should be requisite to constitute a council, and as some difficulties had arisen from the want of a more explicit rule of procedure; the Saybrook Platform, after much consultation among ministers and the serious part of the community, was formed in 1708, and immediately adopted by the churches then in existence, as it has been since by the churches more recently formed.

Agreeably to the provisions of this standard, the congregational ministers and churches in the towns now constituting Middlesex county, belonged to the associations and consociations in the counties from which the towns were taken, till Middlesex was formed in 1785; since which a new association and consociation have been organized, though the ministers and churches of Middletown and of Chatham first society, for the sake of convenience, remain with the South Association and Consociation of Hartford county. In Oct. 1787, the ministers of Saybrook and Killingworth formed themselves into this new association, called the Middlesex Association; who were joined the June following, by the ministers of Haddam and East-Haddam, of the parishes of Middle-Haddam and East-Hampton; and also by the ministers of West-Chester and North-Lyme parishes, in the county of New-London. The ministers of these places, with the minister of the first society in Lyme, now constitute the Middlesex Association, and with their churches, the Middlesex Consociation.

The formation of particular congregational churches, and the settlement of their ministers; the rise and spread of other denominations, and the settlement of their ministers, will be articles in the statistical accounts of the towns. For the salaries of ministers, see *note N*.

The congregational ministers of Middlesex, have generally been supported by a tax, laid on the lists of the inhabitants. While the people remained of one heart, and of one way to serve God, this method of support was attended with little difficulty, and excited little opposition. But as other denominations arose, it became somewhat embarrassed, and was made the subject of much complaint. The consequence is, that resort is had, in many cases, to other modes of support. Lands reserved by the first settlers for the support of the ministry, have, in some

instances, become valuable; and by being rented or leased, yield a considerable annual income. Several societies have received important legacies and donations. In other cases, subscriptions have been set on foot, for raising funds. All the societies have received something from the act of the Legislature, passed in Oct. 1816, appropriating a claim against the United States to the support of literature and religion; and this has generally been applied by them to the increase of funds for maintaining religious institutions. In these various ways, most of the societies are relieved partly or wholly from the necessity of raising any thing yearly for the support of the Gospel. What is necessary to be raised also, in sundry instances is raised by the rent of pews or by subscriptions.

Ministers of other denominations are generally supported by funds, by pew-rents, subscriptions, or contributions.

The amount of funds devoted in one way and another to the support of religion in Middlesex, exceeds \$70,000; but some of it is not yet in a productive state. *See note O.*

We have *no academy* in the county. Our district schools are 112; in which about 6,000 children are instructed by men in the winter season; a number, somewhat smaller, is instructed, generally by women, in the summer: by both from six to ten and eleven months annually. *See note P.*

The wages of men, exclusive of board, vary from ten to twenty dollars per month, and of women, from 75 cents to one and two dollars per week.

The kinds of knowledge generally taught, are reading, writing, and arithmetic. In many schools in the winter season, and in those which are taught by men in the summer, some attention is paid to grammar, geography, and occasionally to other branches of science.

That there is now a gradual improvement in schooling, and that there has been a great improvement since the settlement of the county, is unquestionable. For a long period it was difficult to obtain suitable elementary books for children, and persons suitably qualified to teach them. The first of these difficulties has long since been removed, and the only serious difficulty in the way of obtaining qualified instructors, lies in the unwillingness of districts to give the requisite wages.

In addition to the liberal provisions of the Legislature, for the promotion of schooling, some towns have funds appropriated to this object, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Besides the district schools, subscription schools are occasionally taught in the county. Many of the clergy also, instruct youth in the branches commonly taught in academies.

The number of paupers in Middlesex perpetually varies;

though on the whole, according to the common complaint, it is supposed to increase. These are almost universally natives, as foreigners rarely reside with us long enough to become inhabitants. Some are supported wholly, and some partially or occasionally. Their occupations, (where they had any,) have been various, and the means also, by which they have been reduced to want; some being poor from idiocy, distraction, and unavoidable calamities, and some from idleness, extravagance, and intemperance.

The mode of supporting them is different, in different towns, and in the same towns, at different times. Those wholly under the care of towns have sometimes been boarded out, one, two, three, or all in private families, for some given sum by the week or year; and in others, have been set up, unjustifiably I think, at vendue, and put out to the lowest bidders; while those needing partial or occasional assistance, have been furnished from time to time, with fuel, food, and clothing at their own dwellings. The alms-house, recently erected in Middletown, is the only one in the county.

The expenses of the poor in 1814, were as follows, viz. in Middletown \$ 1622 70; in Chatham \$ 1440 17; in Haddam \$ 500; in East-Haddam \$ 936 31; in Saybrook \$ 1720; in Killingworth about \$ 966 29; and in Durham \$ 401 56; in the whole county, \$ 7587 03.

What is the best mode of uniting humanity with economy, in the support of the poor, is a point difficult to be ascertained. The best mode in one place might not be the best in another, and where a wise plan is formed, the great difficulty lies in its execution. In large towns, where the poor are numerous, little doubt exists, that an alms-house establishment is matter of economy. In such an establishment, the various articles of consumption may be purchased in large quantities, and of course at *reduced* prices; the services of those who are capable of labour, by combination and system, may be turned to the greatest advantage: besides, the steward of an alms-house, feeling a degree of responsibility beyond the superintendent of two or three paupers, and giving himself continually to his business, may in nameless ways save considerable expense. Nor is such an establishment incompatible with humanity. It may be so managed as to afford the poor every comfort, which the community are bound to give them. The evils to be apprehended from bringing them into the same or contiguous buildings, may be avoided by placing them in separate apartments, giving a uniform preference in circumstances, to those who are virtuous, over those who are vicious; but encouraging in the latter every appearance of amendment. Such as are obstinate in vice, while they ought

to be kept from absolute suffering, should never have favours bestowed upon them so liberally, as to render an alms-house a temptation to improvidence, idleness, and wickedness, and the occasion of increasing the very evil, for the unavoidable occurrence of which, it is intended to provide. An alms-house ought always to be located so near to a house of public worship, that the poor, who are able, may attend the stated ministrations of the sanctuary. They should also be furnished with bibles and tracts, and be required to read them, and should be visited and counselled, at no very distant periods, by ministers and private christians.

But the benefits of an alms-house will depend essentially upon the character, talents, and faithfulness of him, who has the immediate control of it. Every town, forming such an establishment, will find not only their poor benefitted, but their own interests promoted, by placing over it a man of respectable standing in life, a man, deeply skilled in the knowledge of mankind, and capable of managing the various characters committed to his care.

Whether placed in an alms-house or elsewhere, no prudent and consistent means should be left untried, of advancing the real welfare of the poor, of curing their diseases, of promoting their virtue, and of exciting them to preparation for that tribunal, where, without distinction, the rich and the poor shall meet together.

Of many of these remarks, the alms-house in Middletown, already mentioned, is an illustration. This stands in the south-western part of the city, near Pameacha river, and is a substantial brick building, 60 feet long, and 40 broad, two stories in front, and three in the rear, and at the ends; having in the lower story, a work-room, kitchen, cellar, and dungeon; in the second, two rooms for the steward, a victualling room, and a room to be used as occasion requires; in the third, thirteen lodging rooms, four with fire-places; having also a garret, sufficiently large for twenty lodging-rooms. This establishment cost \$8755; viz. the ground, two and a half acres, \$800; the alms-house, including wood-house, fences, &c. \$7655; and the furniture \$300. It was occupied by the poor in May 1814, and their expense for the twelve months following, was \$1447 70. The town expended that year for the poor, who were not at the alms-house, about \$175 more, making the amount already given. The expenses of the poor the year preceding, were \$3465 68. If we add to the expense of 1814, \$525 30, for interest on the cost of the establishment, making a total of \$2148; the clear saving to the town that year from the alms-house, exceeded \$1300: and the poor, it is said, had a degree of comfort, before unknown to them.

But as it is easier to prevent, than to remedy evils, the efforts

of the community ought to be specially directed to the prevention of pauperism. To this end, all children, those of the higher as well as of the lower classes of society, should be trained up to regular industry, economy, and temperance. These things should be taught in the family and in the sanctuary, as absolutely required by God; and the mischiefs and guilt of the contrary vices, should be constantly exposed, together with all the means by which they may be produced. Those who are in circumstances to employ such as are dependent upon their daily earnings for support, should be ever ready to furnish them with business. By these means, if pauperism would not entirely cease, it would be greatly lessened; the poor would generally find some among their immediate relatives, to provide for them, so that the community would not be charged; and to the few individuals, who after all, by the mere sovereign disposal of God, might be poor and destitute, it would be rather a privilege than a burden, for a virtuous community, to extend relief.

The number of *blacks* in this county is very small. In 1756 there were 384, in 1774, 441, in 1810 probably a few more. They are almost universally free. Some of them possess good moral characters, and are laborious and faithful, when employed by others, but have little skill in setting themselves to work, and in husbanding their earnings; while a very considerable proportion are addicted to low vices. The obvious reasons for their general degradation are, that their education is much neglected; that their companions are the low and vicious, the only class among the whites, who are willing to consort with them; and that the temptations to iniquity, are suffered to operate upon them with the greatest force.

Owing principally to the purity of the air, and the purity of the water, Middlesex is remarkably healthy.

Such diseases as are incident to children, and such as have had a general spread in the State and Country, have oftentimes prevailed. But in no instance, has a mortal sickness extended through the county, and the instances have been comparatively rare, in which a mortal sickness has extended generally, through any considerable section of it. In the "*Life of David Brainerd*," a mortal sickness is said to have prevailed in Haddam, in 1732, but what it was is not stated, nor how many were removed by it. The dysentery which is much the most common disorder in the fall season, prevailed in that town in 1758, and in a part of it in 1806; it appeared in Middletown Upper-Houses in 1742; thirty or forty died with it in the neighbourhood near Chatham quarry about 1758; it was on Haddam Neck in 1766; in East-Haddam in 1775 and 6, as an attendant of the throat distemper, and about the same time in Durham; in Saybrook in 1805. A fever, com-

monly termed the *long-fever*, prevailed in North-Killingworth in 1751 and 2. The scarlet fever was in that society in 1784. This made its appearance at one period in Durham. In 1796 the yellow fever was brought from the West Indies to Knowles's Landing, of which eight persons died. The most common fever with us for some years past, has been the typhus fever. This has been most malignant in Middletown Upper-Houses, in Haddam, East-Haddam Landing, Pautopoug Point, and Durham. Consumptions are thought to be more common with us now, than formerly.

About 1761, a large miry marsh, in the northeast part of Middle-Haddam, was overflowed. The water became so putrid the year following as to kill the creatures which were in it. It produced a sickness among the inhabitants for a mile or more about it, which was called from its origin *the pond fever*. Of this, some died, and the inhabitants of the town were so alarmed, that the authority were under the necessity of pressing individuals, to go and take care of the sick.

Respecting "remarkable instances of diseases and mortality among animals," I can give no information but what is contained in the following extract from a letter written in East-Haddam, and published in New-York, in the 7th volume of the Medical Repository. "For 10 or 12 years prior to 1797," says the writer, "a disease prevailed among cattle in East-Haddam, and in the neighboring places to a great extent, vulgarly called a mortification. It was most destructive to cattle under three years; sometimes attacking cows over that period, but never oxen. Calves were most generally destroyed by it in autumn, and yearlings in May and June. Its commencement was indicated by a sudden listlessness, numbness, and disposition to rest, attended with small soft swellings on the legs, shoulders, flank, side, but more usually in the back near the kidneys, and it produced death with feeble expressions of pain, within 6, 12, and 24 hours. Immediately upon death, the carcass became intolerably offensive, so that the hide was often left to rot with it: where it was taken off, the swellings were found to consist of jelly, and black blood. After tanning, the hide was often rotten over the swellings, and holes were made of their size and dimensions."

The cause of this disease was never satisfactorily ascertained, and the remedies which were applied, rarely if ever succeeded.

From all the parishes in Middlesex, registers of deaths have been received, excepting the first and fourth parishes of Middletown. In the latter, no register has been kept, and in the former, none for the whole population. But going upon the supposition, (which cannot be far from correct,) that the proportion of deaths to the number of inhabitants, is the same in these parishes, as in other parts of the county; the number of deaths yearly, in

Middlesex, from Jan. 1, 1805, to Jan. 1, 1815, will be, omitting fractions, 261. The average population of the county for this term, may be put at 20,723, as that was the actual population at the census in 1810. The proportion of deaths annually therefore, is not quite at the rate of one to eighty souls. *See note Q.*

Twelve persons in this county have arrived to one hundred years of age, according to information communicated to me, and there may have been others as aged of whom I have not heard. A black woman died in Durham, at the age of 113 years, or as some supposed 118. She was grown up before she was brought from Africa, and was a slave in this country 95 years. Of 310 persons, who died in Haddam society, from 1805 to 1815, 31 arrived to 80 years; of 520, who died in Middle-Haddam, from 1785 to 1815, 116 arrived to 70 years.

Those who have lived to a great age, so far as my observation and inquiries have extended, have been persons of regular and steady habits.

A few weeks after the arrival of the English at Saybrook-Point in 1635, cold weather commenced. Connecticut river was frozen over, by the middle of November, and the winter following, was uncommonly severe and tempestuous. As the people had had little opportunity to provide themselves accommodations, their hardships were great; and their brethren in Hartford county, only survived the season. The winters of 1637—8 and of 1641—2, were also very severe. In the former, the inhabitants, who had been able to subdue but little land, and who had obtained but small importations from abroad, secured themselves from extreme suffering, by purchasing corn from the Indians. Before the occurrence of the latter, considerable tracts were cultivated. But the summer immediately following it, was so wet and cold, that little corn was raised, and English grain was destroyed by multitudes of pigeons in the field, and of mice in the barn. Before another harvest, many families were destitute of bread, and were compelled to live on fish and clams. The winter of 1696—7, was as severe as either of the preceding, but no special calamities are known to have been experienced. On the 17th of February, 1717, the greatest snow fell, ever known in this country, attended by a dreadful tempest. This has been related by fathers to sons ever since, and is still referred to as the *great snow*. It covered the doors of houses, so that the inhabitants were obliged to get out at the chamber windows, and buried and destroyed many sheep. The winters of 1737—8, of 1740—41, and particularly of 1779—80, were uncommonly cold. A deep snow fell in Oct. 1781, which remained till the following April.

In July 1779, about the time of rye harvest, a storm of hail passed through the center of Chatham, destroying all the grain in its course, breaking the windows of houses, and leaving marks of violence on buildings and fences, which could be distinctly traced more than twelve months afterwards. The hail appeared to be broken ice, and many of the stones were half the size of a hen's egg.

In the latter part of February 1802, a snow fell, four feet deep. On the 8th of May 1803, a snow fell, sufficiently deep for sleighing, in some parts of Connecticut. Apple trees were in blossom, and their twigs were frozen as in the winter : notwithstanding which there was a tolerable supply of apples that season. In a violent snow storm, which happened in the month of December 1811, many vessels were driven on shore, on the northern coast of Long-Island.

The wettest season, within the memory of the present generation, was in the summer and fall of 1795, when it rained more or less for 35 days out of 50.

The most dreadful storm, since the settlement of Connecticut, occurred on the 22d of September, 1815. The wind was easterly in the morning, but soon shifted into the south, and blew a gale, or rather a hurricane. It brought in such a tide, that in some cases bridges near the Sound were removed. It prostrated fruit and forest trees in vast numbers, particularly in Saybrook and East-Haddam ; and farther eastward, in Connecticut and Rhode-Island, did immense damage to shipping. When the wind lulled, the air was hot and suffocating ; and the rain, which fell at times in torrents, was so salt, that the leaves of many trees shrunk under its influence.

The spring, summer and autumn of 1816, were unusually cold and dry. Frosts occurred every month ; and though English grain was good, there was not more than half the common quantity of hay, pastures were dried up, corn, which had been backward through the summer, was almost wholly ruined by frosts in the fall, and potatoes were much injured. People were unable to fat their beef and pork. Hence there was a greater scarcity of provisions the following winter and spring, than in any period since my remembrance.

The canker worm used to be very mischievous to apple trees in Middlesex, as well as in other parts of the country. To prevent their ravages, people were in the habit of tarring the bodies of the trees daily, during the time in which the millers ascend from the ground. But a hard frost, which took place about the 20th of May, 1795, was supposed to have completely destroyed them. They were scarcely seen for several years afterwards. But in 1808 they became numerous, and did much mischief.

The Hessian fly has been rarely noticed, for ten or fifteen years.

In 1817, in the spring and early part of summer, gardens were extensively injured by a small black worm, commonly called the cut-worm.

A sketch of distinguished characters, will appear in the account of the towns.

The first settlers of this county, in common with the first settlers of New-England, were strict in their religious principles and practices. Attentive, as has been stated, to public and family worship, they caused their religion to appear in all their conduct. They were also distinguished by some customs, which owed their existence, either to their particular religious sentiments, or to the circumstances in which they were placed.

United together for the purpose of enjoying the ordinances of the Lord, as they believed them to be taught in the Scriptures, and exposed to the same enemies and dangers, they settled in bodies, and abounded in mutual affections, and kind offices. A man of common standing, they called *good-man*, while the title of *sir*, was given to magistrates, ministers, and men of liberal education.

As they scrupled the lawfulness of calling the days of the week by names, derived from the idolatrous practices of the heathen, they always stiled the first day of the week, the Sabbath, or Lord's day, and distinguished the other days of the week by numbers. For the same reason, they frequently numbered the months of the year. They began the year on the 26th of March, according, as they supposed, to the direction of the Bible, and thus introduced the custom of double-dating, which appears in our ancient records.

Exposed constantly to attacks from the Indians, they were careful to acquire the use of arms. They spent six, and sometimes more days annually, in military exercise. In plantations where there were 100 soldiers, 20 were required to serve on guard, on the Sabbath, and on other days of public worship, and in no plantation less than 8 with a sergeant: in times of war and special danger, guards were constantly kept in every town, and in some instances, several in the same town. The practice of keeping guard, on seasons of public worship, continued till May, 1714, when the towns were excused from it by statute, except in time of war.

This practice, probably produced the custom of assembling people for public worship, by the beat of the drum, which prevailed for a time in Middletown, Haddam, Saybrook, Killingworth and Durham. Whether it was ever introduced into Chatham and East-Haddam, is unknown.

The circumstances of our ancestors were exceedingly straitened. They had sacrificed a large portion of their property by removing to America; were unacquainted with the business of subduing a wilderness; had no commerce, and scarcely any means for acquiring property. In the mean time, their families were to be supported, their children educated, and the institutions of the Gospel established and maintained; and these things were to be done, in the midst of enemies, whose motions they were obliged perpetually to watch, and against whose apprehended attacks, they were obliged to provide the means of defence. Necessity therefore, compelled them to the most rigid economy. Every thing about them, wore the marks of simplicity. Their houses were constructed in the plainest manner, their furniture consisted of a few indispensable articles, their dress was made of coarse cloths, wrought in the family, and their tables were spread with the homeliest fare. Scarcely an article of luxury was used in Connecticut, for a century after the English settlements began; and very few articles were introduced for a considerable period afterwards.

But the trials of the early inhabitants were sanctified to them; and conspired to the production of that simplicity of manners, and that Godly living, by which they were characterized.

As the circumstances of their descendants gradually improved, they gradually departed from their examples. They did not indeed neglect the institutions and forms of religion, but the power of Godliness was diminished. Antecedently to the great revivals, about 1740, the churches, very generally, had sunk into a lukewarm state. By those revivals, some of the Middlesex churches were visited and refreshed, and the things of religion became the subjects of general conversation and inquiry. But a declension soon succeeded; which remained, with temporary and partial interruptions, till the close of the last century. The revolutionary war, occurring during this period, gave a shock to the moral habits of the people, from which they have not yet wholly recovered. From that time to the present, an unusual number have indulged in sabbath-breaking, profaneness and intemperance. At the same time, there is no reason to believe, that these shameful vices are now increasing. By recent outpourings of the Spirit of God, and by the efforts of the virtuous, they have been evidently checked; and taking a general view of the community, it is matter of joy and gratitude, that piety and virtue are advancing. While very many have become, in the course of twenty years, the hopeful subjects of grace, others have been led to think favorably of religion. Our churches are in most instances well filled on the Sabbath; and the taste and reading of the inhabitants generally, are assuming a more serious character.

Boxing and horse-racing, which were once, not infrequent amusements in Middlesex, have entirely ceased. Gambling is rarely practised; and the votaries of dancing are less numerous and less zealous, than they were twenty years ago.

In addition to the libraries of professional characters and of private gentlemen, we have now in Middlesex, 22 public libraries, containing in all, about 3,500 volumes. Most of these are books of value. *See note R.*

In most of our parishes, are charitable associations; many of which are formed by benevolent and pious females.

The only society which extends through the county, is a Bible Society, formed in November last, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. What this will accomplish, is unknown, but its prospects are flattering.

A

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

THIS Town is bounded by Haddam and Durham on the south, by Meriden and Berlin on the west, by Weathersfield on the north, and by Connecticut river on the east. It formerly extended across the river, and included the town of Chatham. Its length north and south, is about nine miles, and its breadth from Weathersfield line to Middletown city, is four and five miles thence it suddenly increases, by reason of a bend in the river, to ten miles. Its area cannot be accurately calculated, but will not vary greatly, from 43,520 acres.

It embraces four parishes, viz. Middletown, Upper-House, Middlefield and Westfield parishes, the three last of which appear to have derived their names, from their relation to the first.

As early as March 1650, a committee was appointed to explore the lands in Mattabesett, the Indian name by which this town was called, and report what advantages they would afford for plantation. The committee reported that subsistence might be procured in them for *fifteen* families; a fact, which shows what imperfect ideas the first settlers of Connecticut had, of the productiveness and value of the soil. In the course of that year settlement commenced upon them, near the Connecticut, to the north and south of Little river. A larger number of families than the committee contemplated was soon in the town, who were invested with town privileges in September of the succeeding year. In November 1653, the place was called Middletown. The number of taxable persons the year after, was thirty-one and there were probably about as many families. From these others were formed, or moved in from other places, and in 1670 the number of families was fifty-two.

Though these had become inhabitants at different periods, it was agreed that all who were householders this year, should be considered as proprietors, and that after laying out a large common and a hundred and fifty acres for a parsonage, the undivided lands should be laid out according to their lists. According to this agreement, all undivided lands, which then belonged to them, were laid out afterwards.

As a large proportion of the present inhabitants of Middletown, are descendants of those who were householders, in 1670, it may not be unsuitable to give their names in this work ; noting with an asterisk the few names which have become extinct. These were as follows, viz. Nathaniel Bacon, William Cornwell, John Cornwell, Samuel Cornwell, William Cornwell, Jun., John Hall, Richard Hall, John Hall, Jun., Samuel Hall and Giles Hamlin, from England ; David Sage and Thomas Wetmore, from Wales ; Thomas Ranney, from Scotland ; Alexander Bow, George Hubbard, Joseph Hubbard, Daniel Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, Anthony Martin, John Savage, Samuel Stocking, Samuel White, Thomas Willcox and John Willcox, from Hartford ; Thomas Allen, Obadiah Allen, William Lucas, Andrew Warner, Robert Warner and John Warner, supposed to have been from Windsor ; John Kirby, Daniel Harris and William Harris, said to have been from Boston ; Nathaniel Collins and Samuel Collins, from Cambridge ; Thomas Miller, John Ward and William Ward, from Rowley ; Samuel Stow, Thomas Stow and John Stow, from Concord ; Isaac Johnson, from Roxbury ; William Briggs*, William Cheney, Jaffres Clements*, Honory Coll*, George Durant*, Samuel Eggleston, Edward Foster, Isaac Lane*, James Tappen*, and Edward Turner.

In this list, the name of Robert Webster, Esq. who was an early and principal settler does not appear. He probably deceased or moved away before 1670, and the same may have been true of some other settlers.

Most of the above named persons, settled within the limits of the first society of Middletown, and a large portion of them within the limits of the city. Those, by the name of Kirby, Martin, Ranney, Sage, Savage, Stocking, White and Willcox, and perhaps some others, settled in the Upper-Houses.

The inhabitants within the first society, gradually extended themselves down into the South-Farms, and afterwards into Moromos. They were early joined by the ancestors of the Browns, Gills, Phillippes, Rockwells, Southmayds, Starrs, and Sumners ; as they were in succeeding periods, by the ancestors of the McGills, Meigses, Treadways, &c.

The people in the Upper-Houses, were joined by the ancestors of the Shepherds, and of some other families.

The settlement, within the parish of Middlefield, began about 1700. The earliest settlers there, were Samuel Allen, Benjamin Miller and Samuel Wetmore, who removed from the first society. With these, persons soon united, by the name of Bacon, Hubbard, Stow, Turner and Ward, from the same society ; by the name of Camp, Coe and Lyman, from Durham ; of Birdsey, from Stratford ; of Bartlett, from Guilford ; and also persons by the name of Chilson and Hale.

The first white inhabitant of Westfield, was Edward Higby, a native of Long-Island, who settled about 1720, at the foot of that bluff, which from him is called Higby Mountain. He deceased in November 1775, aged about 90. The other early settlers, were Benjamin Atkins, Benjamin Bacon, Nathaniel Bacon, John Bacon, Joseph Bacon, Joseph Cornwell, Joseph Doolittle, Samuel Plumbe and Daniel Roberts, from the first society ; John Warner, Israel Willcox, John Willcox and Jeremiah Willcox, from the Upper-Houses ; Joseph Clark, a native of West-Haven ; Nathaniel Churchell from Weathersfield ; Edward Boardman and Josiah Boardman, from Glastenbury ; David Dowd, Richard Dowd, Joseph Graves and Asahel Dudley, from Guilford.

In January 1689, the Legislature of Connecticut, granted to the towns of Middletown, Weathersfield, and Farmington, all the vacant lands between their bounds, and the bounds of Wallingford, (which then included the towns of Cheshire and Meriden,) for the purpose of establishing a new plantation. This grant covered the tract generally, now constituting the town of Berlin, which was incorporated in May 1785. In the south-eastern section of this tract, some families from Middletown settled, by the name of Sage, Savage and Willcox, about the commencement of the last century. These, with others, belonged to the town of Middletown, until the incorporation just mentioned.

A portion of the lands in Middletown, were given by Sowheag, the great sachem of Mattabesett, to John Haynes, for sometime governor of Connecticut, probably before any settlement was made in the town. On the 24th of January 1662, Sepunnemo and other chiefs, knowing the gift of Sowheag to Mr. Haynes, sold to Samuel Wyllys and others, doubtless as agents of the colony or town, all the remaining lands in Middletown, including Chatham, extending six miles east of the river, and as far west as the Court had granted the bounds of the town ; excepting 300 acres, which they reserved for the heirs of Sowheag and Mattabesett Indians, to be laid out on the east of the river ; and a tract on the west side, previously laid out for Sawsean, to remain for his heirs for ever.

The reservation on the east side of the river, will be noticed

in the account of Chatham. The other reservation, appears to have been in the neighbourhood, now called Newfield, where the Indians held lands as late as 1713.

On the line between this neighbourhood and Staddle-Hill, they had a grave yard. Their bones also have been found, in the south-eastern part of the Upper-Houses, on the bank of the Connecticut.

Sowheag, just mentioned, was a powerful sachem. He had his castle on the high ground, in the west part of what is now the city of Middletown, still called from this circumstance, Indian Hill; where he was able, by means of his whistle, to call around him many warriors, whose wigwams were thick on both sides of the Connecticut eastward. His dominion extended not only over these, and other Indians in Middletown and Chatham, but over the Piquag, or Weathersfield Indians, whose sagamore, Sequin, was subject to him: and as a part of the original township of New-Haven, was purchased of Montowese, Sowheag's son, it is probable, that his dominion embraced some of the Indians in that town.

Although Sowheag had given lands to Governor Haynes, as has been related, and had thereby conferred an obligation upon the English; he afterwards showed himself to be a base and treacherous man. In April 1637, some of his Indians at Weathersfield, conducted and aided the Pequots, as appeared afterwards, in the incursion which they made into that town, where they killed six men as they were going into the field, and three women, and took two maids captive. Sowheag entertained the murderers, and treated the people of Weathersfield in a haughty and insulting manner. It seems that the people of Weathersfield, had previously offered him some provocation. On hearing of their differences therefore, the General Court were disposed to forgive him, and appointed a committee to compromise all differences with him. But he wholly refused to give up the murderers, and continued his outrages against the English. The Court therefore, in August 1639, determined to send one hundred men to Mattabesett, and take the delinquents by force. They notified their friends at New-Haven of their determination, both that they might receive their approbation, in an enterprize of such general concern, and that they might make the necessary arrangements, for defending their own plantations. Governor Eaton and his Council viewed it important, that the murderers should be brought to punishment; but in existing circumstances, deemed the measure proposed for doing it inexpedient, and dissuaded the Connecticut Colony from pursuing it.

In addition to the Strait-Hills, which cross the south-eastern section of this town, and Wallingford Mountains on its western

border, described in the introductory observations, there are several hills of some note. Indian Hill has been already mentioned. South from this, high elevated grounds extend to the borders of Durham, which, taken collectively, are called Long-Hill. In the Upper-Houses, is Prospect-Hill, thus named, from the fine view which it affords of the surrounding country ; particularly of the windings of Connecticut river, of the city of Middletown, and of the north-western portion of Chatham. In the back parts of the town, are Staddle-Hill, Three-mile-Hill, Powder-Hill, and some others.

These hills, in general, are capable of cultivation. The interval and level lands throughout the township, are good, and some of them excellent.

There are two streams in Middletown, deserving particular notice, viz. Little river, and Sumner's creek.

The former and larger of these streams, is sometimes called Ferry river, in the ancient records of the town, because a ferry was kept for a long period near its mouth, on the road from the city to the Upper-Houses.

The largest branch of this river, more appropriately called Little river, rises in Farmington Mountain, passes through Berlin, and enters Middletown at the northwest, where it receives a small mill-stream from Westfield parish.

The only other considerable branch rises in a spring, eight or ten rods in circumference, at the foot of Bluff-Head, the eastern-most point of Totoket or Branford Mountain, a little north of the source of a river, which runs southerly into the Sound. It takes a course nearly north, runs through Durham, the parish of Middlefield, and the west part of the first society, where it assumes the name of West river, and forms a junction with Little river, about a mile from its mouth. This has a fall in Middlefield of 30 feet, and it furnishes a number of excellent mill-seats.

A much more interesting fall is on the small mill-stream in Westfield, just mentioned. This runs on high ground till it arrives to about the center of the society, where it falls down a rocky excavation which it has formed, 60 or 70 feet, in the course of a few rods. The scenery was formerly much more romantic, by reason of lofty pines and evergreens which stood beside the fall.

On this river, principally within the Upper-Houses, is a large meadow and swamp, overflowed in times of freshet.

Sumner's creek, like Little river, has two considerable branches, Miller's brook, and Pameacha river, both of which are important mill-streams.

Miller's brook rises in Miller's pond, in the northeast corner of Durham, pursues a northerly course, till it strikes Pamea-

cha river, where it turns eastward, runs a small distance, and empties into the Connecticut. On this brook Mr. Thomas Miller erected a corn-mill for the use of the town in 1665, which is doubtless the reason of its being called Miller's brook.

Pameacha river has its sources, in hills near the borders of Durham, runs also northerly, till it strikes Warwick's brook, where it turns eastward, and passes on between high rocky banks, to the other branch.

Shad and small fish are taken in considerable quantities, at the mouth of Little river. The fishery in Sumner's creek was formerly so important, that an act was passed by the Legislature in 1726 for regulating it.

At the bottom of Prospect-Hill, west of Middlesex turnpike, is a chalybeate spring. This has been known, and occasionally visited, for many years. About 1810, a bathing-house was erected near it, and it became a place of considerable resort for people in the vicinity, for one or two seasons; but it is now generally neglected, and the house is removed.

Iron has never been found in this town in large quantities. Some has been discovered about Higby Mountain.

A lead mine was opened about forty years ago, near Butler's creek, as it enters Connecticut river, two miles southeast from the city. The vein runs north-easterly towards the river, and as it approaches it, sinks abruptly into the earth. It is inclosed in a granite rock, which renders it difficult to get the ore. It is mineralized with sulphur, and is partly steel-grained, and partly cubic lead ore, the former containing the greatest portion of silver, but neither enough to pay the expense of separation: it also contains a portion of zinc. Large sums of money were expended here by foreigners, before the American Revolution. When that commenced, it was in the hands of Col. James, a British officer, who had raised one hundred half-barrels of the ore, and prepared it for exportation. This the government of Connecticut seized, as they did also the mine, which they improved, till the great expenses of carrying on the business, induced them to abandon it. The vein was followed thirty or forty rods, and was in some places very rich, but generally poor.

Free-stone, or rather dark gray sand-stone, abounds in Middletown. Many of the loose stones on the surface are of this description. It is found not only in sinking wells, but appears more or less in the bed and banks of the various streams. This is not sufficiently fine in all cases, for any work where much ornament is required, but is suitable abundantly for building stone, and might be used for this purpose with great advantage. The walls of the Sword Factory wholly, and of the Pistol Factory in part, are built of it, taken from the bed and banks of West river. In

other cases the stone is suitable for fire-places, underpinning, step and grave-stones, and has been used for these purposes for a long period. As early as 1726, the selectmen were directed to take care of the quarries on the west side of the river, as well as on the east side, or in Chatham.

The first opening was made on the bank of West river, a mile from the Connecticut, near the turnpike road leading to Meriden. This has been improved at different times to a considerable extent. Within a few years, many of the stone have been used in the city, and some have been transported to other places.

Beside a stratum of earth, the stone here, in some cases, is covered with a shelly rock, composed principally of oxyd of iron, and clay, not having sufficient sand to harden and hold it together. It is from ten to twenty feet thick, imposed on a stratum of black slate, beneath which is a stratum of blue slate, frequently including veins of pit coal. Beneath these is gray sandstone, and then the slate recurs; and thus these different strata appear, as far down as the earth has been explored. In some cases the slatestone is from ten to fifteen feet thick, so strongly impregnated with bitumen, that it will burn. Here the veins of coal are much the largest and most frequent.

Another quarry was opened west of the Turnpike road leading to Durham and New-Haven, two miles from the city, about twenty years ago.

A third quarry was opened at Laurel-Hill in Middlefield, two and a half miles southwest of the city, at a more recent period.

Many years ago, stone was taken from a quarry in the back part of the Upper-Houses. This is of an indifferent quality.

None of these quarries are extensively improved just at the present time, and some of them are wholly neglected.

The appearances of coal already noticed, with some other facts, have induced several gentlemen to search for coal in this town. The earth has been explored by boring sixty or seventy feet. But though coal has been discovered, it has not been found in sufficient quantities to defray the expense of digging for it. But appearances are so favorable, and the object is so important, it is hoped the search will not be given up, without a more thorough examination.

Limestone exists near Higby Mountain, and has been used to a limited extent.

The inhabitants of the southern, western and northern parts of this town, are very generally farmers, and as the lands in those parts have long since been taken up for farms, the population has increased very little for many years. There were 80 dwelling houses in Middlefield in 1745, and but one more in 1815. The population of Westfield, for the same length of time, has

been nearly stationary. The increase in the Upper-Houses, has been confined principally to the village in the south-eastern section of it, as the increase in the first society has been to the city. Young enterprising men, trained to husbandry, unable to get farms in their native town, have removed from time to time, to other parts of the country. But of these numerous and almost perpetual removals, generally, no particular information can be given.

In 1784, Hugh White Esq. moved from the Upper-Houses to Whitestown, in the State of New-York. In the course of a few years, some families from Middletown and other places settled around him. In 1788, the town of Germanflats was divided, and the western part, within which he and his associates lived, was called in honour of him, Whitestown. The new town, at its incorporation, extended over the whole western portion of New-York; a tract, which did not then contain 200 English inhabitants, but which before Mr. White's death, in 1812, contained more than 280,000. The present town of Whitestown, including the large and flourishing village of Utica, and the fine villages of Whitesborough and New-Hartford, will transmit his name to distant generations.

Two persons, inhabitants of Middletown, have been capitally punished, namely, Thomas Starr and Peter Lung.

On the 26th of July 1796, Starr stabbed Mr. Samuel Cornwell, a nephew, in seven places in the trunk of his body, with a penknife; of which wounds he languished a few days and expired. For this offence, he was tried and condemned at a special session of the Superior Court, held in Middletown, December 1796, and executed at Haddam, on the 14th of June following.

Lung was convicted of murder, committed, by various wounds and bruises, on the person of his wife, of which she died, sometime in the course of the night of the 31st of July 1815. A special Court held in Middletown, on the last Tuesday of August in the same year, condemned him to be executed on the 23d of November. But as the Legislature, at their intervening session, set aside the doings of that Court, he had a second trial at Haddam in December, where he was again condemned. His execution took place at Middletown, on the 20th of June 1816.

Shipbuilding has been carried on in the village of the Upper-Houses, in one yard, for a century, and in a second, for half that period. The inhabitants of that village, have been moderately concerned in navigation for many years. Several neat houses were erected there, about 1804, and the village and parish both, are very pleasant.

But the principal business in Middletown is done in the city. This was incorporated in May 1784.

Its situation is remarkably pleasant, and strikes the eye with peculiar pleasure, not only from Prospect-Hill, but from the high grounds in Chatham, and towards the Staits.

It is nearly surrounded by water, having Little river on the north, West river on the west, and Pameacha river and Sumner's creek, in part, on the south, a line from West river to Warwick's bridge, being the remaining southern boundary. The eastern boundary of the city is high water mark, on the east side of the Connecticut.

Its medium length may be a mile and a half, and its breadth, exclusively of the river, is about the same.

From the Connecticut the ground gradually rises for half a mile westward. Within this space are nearly all the buildings in the city, and most of them are on the eastern half of it, on Main-street, running parallel generally with the Connecticut, and on streets at right angles with this, running to the river.

The dwelling houses in the city, 299 in number, are very generally convenient, and some of them are elegant buildings. These, with the various stores and shops, are constructed in most cases of wood; a few, and those more recently erected, are of brick. They are one, two and three stories high; but vastly the greatest proportion of them, are of the second description.

The public edifices are five churches, attended however by people from all parts of Middletown parish, two Banks, a Court-house, Gaol and Alms-house.

In the winter of 1669—70, a shipwright was allowed to build vessels in this place, and shipbuilding has probably been carried on most of the time since that period. Two yards were formerly occupied; one only is improved at the present time.

There may have been a very little navigation from the period, in which shipbuilding commenced. In 1713 and 14, several wharves were allowed to be built on the Connecticut. Before the revolutionary war, an extensive and profitable trade was opened with the West-Indies.

In 1811, the year preceding the late war, there belonged to Middletown, and mostly to the city, 7 ships, 21 brigs, and 4 schooners, employed in foreign trade, and 1 schooner and 6 sloops, employed in coasting, amounting to 6,000 tons. By the war the navigation was much reduced, and in the close of 1815, 3,537 tons of shipping only, belonged to the town.

The foreign trade of the city, is principally with the West-Indies, and the coasting trade is with the city of New-York, and the Southern States. The more important articles of exportation are live-stock, corn-meal and lumber, collected partly from this town, and partly from the country. Rum, molasses and sugar are the principal articles, imported.

Sixty or seventy years ago, there were only four merchant stores in this place. At that time, there were but few mechanic shops, and no public offices and no important factories.

There are now in the city, 11 stores of dry goods; 22 grocery stores; 2 hardware stores; 2 crockery stores; 1 fur store; 2 apothecary stores; 1 paper store; 2 book stores; 2 book binderies; 2 goldsmith's shops; 4 taylor's shops; 3 milliners' shops; 1 hat factory; 2 bakeries; 3 butchers' stalls; 2 tallow chandlaries; 2 tanneries; 3 shoe stores; 2 saddler's shops; 4 lumber yards; 3 cabinet shops; 2 chaise-makers' shops; 2 tinner's shops; 4 blacksmith's shops; 2 rope walks; and 1 sail loft.

There are now two printing offices in the city. The first was established in 1785, the same year in which this county was formed, and has ever since published the *Middlesex Gazette*: the other has been recently introduced.

The Custom-house Office was established in 1795, and collects the customs from a district, embracing the counties of Middlesex and Hartford.

Middletown Bank was incorporated in Oct. 1795, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in May 1812, to \$500,000.

The Branch of the Bank of the United States, located in this place, began its operations in Sept. 1817.

The Insurance Company was incorporated in Oct. 1803, with a capital of \$60,000.

The Fire-Insurance Company was incorporated in May 1813, with a capital of \$150,000. A fire-engine company had then existed ten years in the city: there is now a second of later formation.

A rum distillery was set up in this place in 1791, which distils 600 hogsheads of rum annually. Were it driven steadily through the winter, it might distil 1000.

In 1810, a woollen factory, owned by the Middletown Manufacturing Company, was put in operation on Washington-street. The various machinery in this extensive establishment, was moved by a steam-engine, equal to a 25 horse power. The principal building, (originally erected for a sugar house,) is of brick, 40 feet by 36, 5 stories; with which is connected a rear building, 40 feet by 20, a dye-house, &c. From 60 to 80 hands were employed in this factory, and there was room for 100. Forty yards of fine cloth were sometimes manufactured in a day, and 70,000 dollars worth in a year. The consumption of fuel was a serious drawback upon the profits; but the factory was supposed to have been advantageous to the company, until the sudden fall of goods, upon the late peace with Great Britain, since which it has not been much improved.

Another woollen factory was erected in the city in 1814, on

Pameacha river, called Watkinson's Factory, from the name of the owner. The machinery generally, is in a fine brick building, 64 feet by 34, 3 stories. Here 25,000 pounds of Merino wool are annually manufactured into blue broad-cloths. The coloring is done wholly in the wool. The number of hands usually employed is 40.

On the west bank of West river, is Starr's Sword Factory, erected in 1813. The building is of stone, 81 feet by 33, 3 stories, having a wing 35 feet square, fire-proof. Here are sufficient room and machinery for the employment of 100 hands. The number actually employed has been much less, but various. The swords annually manufactured, have been about 5,000, for several years past.

Half a mile southwest of this factory, on the opposite side of the same stream, is North's Pistol Factory, built in 1813 and 14, 84 feet by 37, 3 stories, the first story being of stone, and the other two of brick, fire-proof. In this, from 8 to 10,000 pistols are annually made. The workmen employed, inclusive of apprentices, are from 55 to 70.

Thirty or forty rods below Watkinson's Factory, on Pameacha river, is Johnson's Rifle Factory, which began its operations in 1815. In this, from 25 to 30 hands are employed, who manufacture from 10 to 1200 rifles in a year.

The swords, pistols and rifles made in the above factories are sold generally, to the Government of the United States.

In these factories, and in Watkinson's Factory, it is made a rule, that no ardent spirits shall be used, and no gambling practised by the workmen. By this rule, the order and peace of the factories are promoted, and the wages of the workmen secured for the benefit of themselves and families.

West of Pameacha Bridge, on the site of an old gun factory, is Phoenix-Mill, for grinding dye-woods, with which an oil-mill has recently been connected.

The two woollen factories, and the Rifle Factory, are within the limits of the city; the sword and pistol Factories and Phoenix-Mill are on, or near its borders.

Besides these factories, there are several others in other parts of the town, some of which are owned in the city.

In Middlefield a Snuff-Mill and a Nail Factory, were improved some years ago, on West river. There are now on the same stream, a Paper-Mill and a Powder-Mill.

The Paper-Mill was built in 1793, employs from 9 to 12 hands, and manufactures annually from 12 to 1600 reams of writing, printing and wrapping paper, together with considerable quantities of bonnet, press and sheathing paper.

The Powder-Mill, also built in 1793, has 39 pounders. It

might manufacture 4 or 5,000 casks of powder annually. It now manufactures about 1000.

In the Upper-Houses, are two Cotton Factories, standing near each other, on a small stream, fed by springs so deep in the earth as not to be much effected by drought. The first, erected in 1808, is calculated to contain 500 spindles, and has now 330. The latter, erected in 1814, contains 300 spindles, and might contain twice that number.

On the principal branch of Pameacha river, in the First Society, Green's Factory or Clothier's Works, was built in 1812. In this, in one season, a considerable quantity of the cloth was manufactured, which is called Columbian Cloth, a fabric of woolen and cotton.

In 1817, an Ivory-Comb Factory was established on Miller's brook, a mile south of the city. Here was also established the last year a Pewter Factory, and a Factory of Block-tin Buttons. In all these, 30 hands are employed.

Not long after the settlement commenced in Middletown, the people employed Mr. Samuel Stow, a native of Concord, Mass. and graduate of Cambridge College, as a candidate for the ministry. In Aug. 1657, they voted to continue him on trial, and appear afterwards to have made some further advances towards his settlement. But some difficulties arising in the town respecting him, a vote was passed in 1659, that they did not wish to continue him, but to look elsewhere. In 1661, the difficulties came before the Legislature, who declared the town of Middletown to be free from Mr. Stow, as their engaged minister; and a committee which they then appointed to further the settlement of a minister, encouraged the people to settle the Rev. Nathaniel Collins, of which there was an existing prospect; and furthermore advised Mr. Stow and the inhabitants, to a loving carriage towards him. These measures appear to have finished the business respecting Mr. Stow's settlement; he gave up his designs of the ministry, and lived in the town as a private citizen; and the people went forward according to advice, and with entire unanimity settled Mr. Collins. His ordination took place Nov. 4, 1663, at which time the church was gathered, consisting of ten male members, including himself.

Mr. Collins was the son of Dea. Collins of Cambridge. An elder brother, by the name of John, was publicly educated, and settled in the ministry in London. Both were famous ministers in their day. The church and people of Middletown were united and happy during Mr. Collins' life; and the country was blessed by his labours. He deceased in the midst of his usefulness in 1684, greatly lamented. Cotton Mather says, in his peculiar language, that "more wounds were given" by his death "to

the whole colony of Connecticut, than the body of Cæsar did receive when he fell wounded in the senate house—that the church of Middletown upon Connecticut river, was the golden candlestick from whence this excellent person illuminated more than that whole colony ; and that all the qualities of most exemplary *piety*, extraordinary *ingenuity*, obliging affability, joined with the accomplishments of an extraordinary preacher, did render him truly excellent. In saying this of him, I may confirm what I say,” he adds, “ in words like those of Jerome on a like occasion ; Testor christianum de christiano, vera proferre ; in speaking of a christian I will as a christian say the truth ; and for this character add this epitaph :

Ille pius pastor, quo non præstantior unus,
Qui faciendo docet, quæ facienda docet ?”

That is the pious pastor, than whom none is more excellent, who shows by his practice the same things, which he teaches ought to be done.

One of Mr. Collins’ sons was the first minister in the town of Enfield.

The congregation having remained vacant somewhat more than three years after the death of Mr. Collins, settled the Rev. Noadiah Russel, with the greatest harmony.

Mr. Russel was born at New-Haven, and left an orphan, with an elder sister, when about a year old ; but through the friendship and benevolence of Mrs. Elin Glover, he was publicly educated. Where he was brought up is unknown, but it is not improbable at Ipswich, in Massachusetts, as he became a member of the church in that place, and was thence recommended to the church in Middletown. Concerning his character, no particular information has been obtained ; but as he was one of the founders and trustees of Yale College, and one of the framers of Saybrook Platform, he must have held a respectable rank among his brethren. He deceased in 1713.

Two of his sons, viz. William and Daniel, were educated at the seminary which he had assisted in founding and governing. With this, William was connected for a time as a tutor, and afterwards as a trustee. Both became ministers of the Gospel. Daniel settled in the parish of Stepney in Weathersfield, and William succeeded his father in the congregation in Middletown, June 1, 1715.

Of this Mr. Russel it is very remarkable, that he laboured in the ministry just forty-six years, dying in the same month, and on the same day of the month, on which he was ordained. He was “ a gentleman,” says Dr. Trumbull, “ of great respectability for knowledge, experience, moderation, and for pacific measures, on all occasions.”

The year after Mr. Russel's death, the Rev. Enoch Huntington was ordained in Middletown.

While at College, Mr. Huntington made distinguished improvements in science, and for several years after he entered the ministry, his public services were very acceptable. His elocution was uncommonly fine. But by an attempt to speak when afflicted with a cold, his voice was unhappily injured, and it ever after required increased exertion in him to speak, and in the people distinctly to hear him. He however was able to perform public labours till nearly the time of his death, in 1809, and by his family visits particularly, was dear to his people. He was a fellow of Yale College twenty-eight years.

The Rev. Dan Huntington, who had been previously settled in Litchfield, was installed in Middletown a few months after his predecessor's death, and was dismissed, at his own request, in 1816. He now resides in Massachusetts.

In July of the same year, the Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich was ordained in this place, and in December 1817 was dismissed, in consequence of ill health. He is now professor of rhetoric at Yale College.

The present pastor of this congregation, is the Rev. John R. Crane.

There was but one society in Middletown, for half a century after the settlement began. During this period, the inhabitants lived within the limits of what are now the two first parishes. The convenience and friendship of the people at the Upper-Houses were consulted, by the erection of the two first meeting-houses near the north end of the city, and by the appointment of a portion of the town officers, from time to time, from among them. But the inhabitants there had become so numerous, that on the 18th of January 1703, the town agreed, that the people on the north side of Little river, might settle a minister, and build themselves a meeting-house, provided they settled a minister within six, or at most twelve months from that time; and the Legislature incorporated them as a society, at their session in May following. To this parish the east street in Worthington, in the town of Berlin, belonged until 1790.

From the time of their incorporation, the inhabitants of the Upper-Houses appear to have maintained public worship among themselves, and for a portion of that time at least, they enjoyed preaching; but twelve years instead of twelve months elapsed, before they settled a minister.

On the 5th of January 1715, the church was gathered, consisting of 23 members, 20 of whom had belonged to the church in the First Society, one to some other church, and two were taken from the world.

At this time, the Rev. Joseph Smith, who had already preached for them two or three years, was ordained their pastor. He died in 1736.

In 1738, the Rev. Edward Eells, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells of Scituate, Massachusetts, was ordained in the Upper-Houses. Mr. Eells acquired some celebrity, by a pamphlet which he published in 1759, on the Wallingford Case. For several years he sustained the office of a trustee of Yale College, where three of his sons were educated, who were ministers in Eastbury, North-Branford and Barkhempsted. He deceased in 1776.

The Rev. Gershom Bulkley was ordained in this place in 1778, and dismissed, pursuant to an agreement between him and his people, in 1808. He is still living.

The Rev. Joshua L. Williams, ordained in 1809, is the present pastor of this congregation.

Middlefield, the south-western section of Middletown, was made a society by act of Assembly, in Oct. 1744.

At what time the church there was embodied does not appear, as the ancient records are lost. It may have been embodied at the ordination of the first minister, the Rev. Ebenezer Gould, in 1747.

Mr. Gould was dismissed about 1756, and afterwards settled in Granville, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Joseph Denison succeeded to the charge in Middlefield in 1765, and died in 1770.

The Rev. Abner Benedict was ordained in 1771. In 1785, he obtained a dismission from Middlefield, and moved to New-Lebanon in the State of New-York, that a feeble and afflicted daughter might constantly enjoy the benefit of the medicinal waters of that town. He was there installed, and laboured in the ministry six years. He afterwards preached in various places, and on the 19th of November last, died in New-York, in the town of Roxbury, county of Delaware, aged 78.

Mr. Benedict was a man of strong and benevolent affections, and an intelligent and able divine. While in Middlefield, he accomplished by his address and efforts, the freedom of all the slaves held by his people. Some manuscripts, on which he had bestowed much labour, particularly a dissertation on the Book of Revelation, may yet be published.

The congregation in Middlefield has remained vacant ever since his dismission. Previously to 1808 the church had become nearly extinct. In December of that year, there having been some revival among the people, the church was organized anew, and 29 persons entered into covenant with God and with one another. With these, 21 persons had united, prior to April 1818.

The Society of Westfield, lying directly north of Middlefield and west of the city, was incorporated in May 1766.

The church was formed Dec. 29, 1773, consisting of 26 members, 21 of whom were taken from the church in the First Society, and 5 from the church in the Upper-Houses.

At that time, the Rev. Thomas Miner, who is still living, was ordained their pastor.

But one mode of worship was observed in this town till after the lapse of nearly a century. Besides the Congregational churches, there are now, an Episcopal church, a Strict-Congregational church, three Baptist churches and a Methodist church.

The first records of the Episcopal society are dated December 1749. It then embraced sixteen families. For the nine years following, it had an average annual increase of six families.

No records of communicants among the Episcopalians exist earlier than 1799, when they had 47. Since then these have been more than doubled.

With this people the following persons have been connected as pastors.

The Rev. Ichabod Camp divided his labours among them, and the Episcopalians in Wallingford, from 1752 to 1760, when he removed to Louisburg in Virginia. Some years after, he was murdered by a son-in-law.

The Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D. D. was reader for this congregation from 1760 to 1764, when he became their rector. In this capacity he remained with them until 1799. At this time, having been elected bishop of Connecticut, he removed to Cheshire and afterwards to New-Haven; where he died, May 3, 1813, aged 75.

The bishop was succeeded in the charge at Middletown by the Rev. Messrs. Calvin White, Joseph Warren and Clement Merriam, whose terms of service were very short. Mr. White is now rector of the Episcopal church in Derby.

The Rev. John Kewley, an Englishman, was rector of this church from 1809 to 1813. Previously to his coming to Middletown, he had practised physic in the West Indies and in Pennsylvania, and had been minister for four years in Chester in Maryland. After leaving Middletown, he settled in the city of New-York, but has since returned to England.

The present rector of this church, is the Rev. Birdsey G. Noble.

About the time of the great revival in New-England in 1741 and 2, a few individuals in the towns of Middletown and Weathersfield, embraced the principles of the Strict-Congregationalists. These were formed into a church at Weathersfield, Oct. 28, 1747, and the Rev. Ebenezer Frothingham was, at that time, ordained their pastor. But as the principal members in Weathersfield, within

a few years, emigrated into the State of New-York, Mr. Fróthingham removed to Middletown, and was installed over the Strict-Congregationalists living there, about 1754. These resided in the first and fourth parishes. They were few in number, but increased considerably under his ministry. In 1788, they were divided into two churches, those in the First Society of Middletown constituting one church, and those in Westfield the other. Mr. Frothingham was dismissed about the time of this division, but remained in Middletown through life. He died Nov. 30, 1798, aged 81.

The Rev. Stephen Parsons became the pastor of the Strict-Congregationalists within the First Society, in 1788, and was dismissed in 1795, having changed his sentiments on the mode and subjects of baptism.

The Rev. David Huntington who had been previously settled in Marlborough, was installed over this people in 1797. He laboured with them until 1800, and was afterwards settled in the Third Society of Lyme; where he died, April 13, 1811, in the 67th year of his age, having sustained the character of a very pious man.

The Rev. Benjamin Graves, who had been previously ordained by a council of Strict-Congregational churches, succeeded to this charge in 1803, and was dismissed in the close of 1811, or the beginning of 1812.

Not far from the time of his dismissal the church was dissolved, and the prospects of this denomination were gloomy. But on January 11, 1816, four males and nine females, who had belonged to the old church, were formed into a new church, and the congregation was in some measure collected.

Soon after this, the Rev. Ahab Jinks was procured to preach to them, and on the 7th of August 1816, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Hudson, with which he was connected, with a view to his becoming their pastor. Under his ministry the church has increased, and its prospects brightened.

Individuals in Middletown are said to have believed in the sentiments of the Baptists for a considerable time. But they have not been known as a denomination till lately.

The first Baptist church in Middletown was formed in the city, Oct. 19, 1795, consisting, at that time, of 5 male and 6 female members. This has enjoyed the instructions of the Rev. Messrs. Joshua Bradley, George Phippin and Jeremiah F. Bridges.

The Baptist society in the Upper-Houses was formed January 2, 1801, and the church February 6, 1802, consisting of 16 members.

The Strict-Congregationalists in Westfield, professed themselves Baptists in 1804, and a Baptist church was then formed among them, having 12 members.

All these Baptist churches have increased considerably since their formation.

The Methodist congregation in the city was formed in Dec. 1791 : and the Methodists occasionally hold meetings in other parts of the town.

But one school was kept in Middletown prior to 1683. At that time, the inhabitants of the Upper-Houses were allowed their proportion of a school rate, for the maintenance of a school among themselves. For thirty years after, only two schools were kept in the town. There are now 24, viz. 12 in the First Society, 5 in the Upper-Houses, 3 in Middlefield and 4 in Westfield ; in which, between 12 and 1300 children are annually instructed.

The First Society has a fund for the promotion of schooling ; derived partly from the legacies of Jasper Clements, Samuel Stow and Nathaniel White, proprietors of the town ; and partly from the sale of Litchfield lands, amounting to about \$ 2,166. Money, from the last mentioned source, was not received till 1802. From the same source, the Society of Upper-Houses received at that time \$ 103 45, Middlefield \$ 88 22 and Westfield \$ 88 99.

Several distinguished characters, who have been natives or inhabitants of this town, deserve to be mentioned in this work.

The Hon. Giles Hamlin, ancestor of the very respectable family of that name, emigrated from some part of England, and settled in Middletown as early as 1654, and probably as early as 1650. From the inscription upon his monument, he appears to have followed the seas ; but his mode of life, neither prevented his attention to religion, nor his promotion to public office. He was the first person admitted to the communion of the church, after the settlement of Mr. Collins ; and in 1685 he was elected into the Council of the Colony, and was annually thus elected till his death, except as the privileges of the freemen, and the proceedings of government were suspended, by the usurpation of Major Andross. The inscription just alluded to, deserves to be recited, not only as giving his character, but as furnishing a specimen of that style of writing, which prevailed in the early periods of Connecticut. This is as follows :

“ Here's a Cedar tall, gently wafted o'er,
From Great Britain's isle to this western shore,
Near fifty years, crossing the Ocean wide,
Yet's anchored in the grave from storm or tide,
Yet remember, the body only here,
His blessed soul, fixed in a higher sphere.

Here lies the body of Giles Hamlin Esq. ; aged 67 years, who departed this life the first day of September, A. D. 1689.”

The Hon. John Hamlin, eldest son of the above, possessed

the abilities and virtues of his father, and had a larger share of public employment. For more than forty years he adorned the christian profession, and by the wise and faithful discharge of many public trusts greatly promoted the welfare of the town and Colony. From 1694 to 1730, he was advanced by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the station of an assistant. In 1715, he was appointed judge of the court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, and from 1716 to 1721, he was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court. He died in 1733, in his 75th year.

The Hon. Jabez Hamlin, son of the last mentioned Mr. Hamlin, was equally beloved by the people of Middletown and of the Colony and State, with his father and grandfather, and was even more extensively employed in public life. A pleasant and mild disposition, hopefully sanctified by grace, a liberal education and respectable talents, eminently qualified him to secure and retain the affections and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was advanced to the rank of a colonel in the militia of Connecticut, at a period, when a military commission entitled a man to very great respect. He was put into the commission of the peace as soon as 1733 or 4, was a justice of the Quorum for Hartford county from 1745 till 1754, and judge of that court from the last period till 1784; was judge of the court of probate, from the formation of Middletown district in 1752 till 1789, and mayor of the city of Middletown from its incorporation in 1784 till his death. The freemen had annually elected him an assistant from 1773 to 1777 or 8; but the approbation of an unpopular measure excited a prejudice against him, and several of his brethren, and they were all dropt from the Council. Above this prejudice none of them ever rose, but the subject of this sketch. This appears to have had no operation against him at first in his native town, nor among the more enlightened portion of the community: for the freemen of Middletown sent him immediately a representative to the Assembly, where he was appointed speaker of the house of representatives and member of the Council of safety; and he was representative and speaker generally at least, till he was returned into the Council in 1783. To this board he was returned the two succeeding years. He was long a professor and a deacon in the first church in Middletown, and in 1791, at the age of 82, he descended to the grave, "respected, beloved, lamented."

It is very rare for a family for three successive generations, to be as highly esteemed as the Hamlin family has been, or as richly to deserve the affections and confidence of the public.

The Hon. Titus Hosmer died before Col. Hamlin, but was a younger man. He was a native of Hartford, and graduate of Yale College, where he distinguished himself for the acquisition of science, particularly the knowledge of the languages. After

preparatory studies he commenced the practice of law in Middletown; where faithfulness to his clients, and strong powers of reasoning, soon raised him into esteem with the bar and the court; and secured him, not only much professional business, but civil offices of honour and importance. Besides the common town offices, and the commission of the peace which he held, he was sent a representative to the Assembly, a service for which his talents eminently qualified him. In 1777, he was speaker of the house of representatives; where his reasoning and eloquence were influential in prompting the Legislature, to the adoption of vigorous measures against Great Britain. During a part of the war, he was a member of the Council of safety. In 1778, he was a member of Congress. In 1779 and 80, he was elected an assistant; and in the last mentioned year was sent again to the National Legislature. A few months before his death, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, established by Congress, principally for the revision of maritime and admiralty causes in the United States; and while preparing to enter upon this office, he died, Aug. 4, 1780, at the age of 44.

His person was above the common size and his countenance expressive. His passions were naturally quick and strong, but kept under vigorous discipline. By nature he had the genius of a poet; but his profession led him to cultivate the powers of the understanding, rather than the powers of the imagination. Fond of conversation and extensively acquainted with men and books, he often entertained at his house a group of friends, who courted his society. In deliberative bodies, he was always heard with that attention and pleasure, which are secured by lucid and manly argumentation. He was, in one word, a gentleman of correct moral habits, a thorough scholar, a learned and eloquent lawyer, and a sound practical statesman, deeply versed in national law, and universal history.

Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, possessed a strong and active mind, extensive information, and was employed in various public, and important services. He was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, for some time minister in Lyme, and afterwards in Newburyport, Massachusetts. For several years previous to the revolutionary war, he was settled as a lawyer in the town of New-London; and was King's attorney for the county of that name. When the war commenced, he went into the army of the United States in the capacity of a Lieutenant Colonel; where he was advanced to the rank of a Brigadier General, and after the disability of Gen. Putnam, to that of a Major General. Upon the cessation of hostilities, he settled in Middletown, whither his family had been removed during the revolution, and resumed the practice of law. In the prosecution of measures

requisite for the formation of Middlesex County, he was more engaged and more influential than any other man. The same year in which this was accomplished, he travelled to the westward, and held a treaty, in connection with Generals, Richard Butler and George R. Clarke, in behalf of the United States, with the Western Indians, near the falls of Ohio ; from which he returned the following spring. In the beginning of 1788, he was a member of the Convention, which adopted the National Constitution. During that year, Congress appointed him judge in the Territorial Government, northwest of Ohio river ; and he went forward and entered upon the duties of that office. The next year he took an excursion, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a treaty at some future time with Indians, claiming lands in the Connecticut Reserve ; and on his return to his residence at Marietta, he was drowned in the Great-Beaver creek, Nov. 17, 1789, at the age of 52. In the contemplated treaty, the late Gov. Wolcott and James Davenport, jr. Esq. were appointed by the Government of Connecticut, to act with him.

This list of characters, may very properly be closed, by a sketch of the character of Richard Alsop Esq. who died suddenly at Flatbush, Long-Island, on the 16th of Aug. 1816, in the 56th year of his age.

Though occasionally engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, Mr. Alsop spent most of his days in the pursuit of elegant literature ; for which he had an unusual fondness. In this pursuit, he became familiarly acquainted with the literature of his own country and of the principal European nations. His love of poetry was enthusiastic, and was abundantly gratified by reading and composition. Numerous poetical pieces, published by him in news-papers and magazines ; and others, issued in different forms, were well received, and did honour to his genius. His translation of Molina's History of Chili, the Universal Receipt Book, and the Narrative of the Sufferings of John R. Jewit, have also given him a respectable standing as a prose writer. All his compositions are characterized by purity of expression, and indicate that delicacy of thought and feeling which appeared in his private life.

As a man, as a scholar, and as a writer, Mr. Alsop will long be remembered with affection and respect by his numerous acquaintances.

There have been several seasons of revival in parts of this town.

In the last year of the first Mr. Russel's life, 34 persons were admitted to the communion of his church, which renders it probable, that more than ordinary religious excitement prevailed at that time, among that portion of the people,

to which he ministered. Ninety-nine were admitted to the same church in 1741 and 2, the season of the great revival in New-England. In some more recent periods, particularly during the last year, many within the bounds of the First Society, belonging to different denominations, have been hopefully converted. By revivals in the Upper-Houses in 1814, and in the winter of 1817 and 18, 66 persons were brought into the Congregational, and some into the Baptist church. A revival in Middlefield in 1808, has been already noticed.

Three charitable societies exist in the city, and there are some others in other parts of the town.

The first in the city, is the Female Charitable Society, formed in 1809; whose special design is, to provide for the education of the children of the poor, and to furnish clothing to the destitute. This was incorporated at the last session of the Assembly, when it possessed \$ 1100, in Bank stock.

The second, is the Female Benevolent Society, formed in Aug. 1816; auxiliary to the Connecticut Society, for the education of indigent pious young men for the ministry of the Gospel. This has made very commendable exertions.

The third, is the Middletown Sunday School Society, formed in Sept. 1818; whose object is to communicate religious instruction to those who attend its schools, and the rudiments of learning, so far as they are necessary for this purpose. Three Sunday schools were taught in the city last summer, one composed of blacks.

A

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF CHATHAM.



THIS Town belonged to Middletown until Oct. 1767; when it was made a distinct town, and called Chatham, from the importance of its shipbuilding, in allusion to Chatham in England.

According to its original grant, Middletown extended over a tract, on the east side of Connecticut river, three miles broad: that is, three miles broad at the north and south; but which, on account of the windings of the river, was less than three miles at Knowles's Landing, and much more against Middletown City; on an average, about three and a half. By an additional grant, made in March 1683, Middletown was extended over another tract, further east, uniformly three miles in breadth.

These two tracts constitute the present township of Chatham; which is not far from nine miles long, and contains about 37,440 acres. It is bounded by Glastenbury on the north, by Marlborough and Colchester on the east, by East-Haddam and Haddam on the south, and by Connecticut river on the west.

It embraces Chatham parish, (which was called East-Middletown, until the incorporation of the town,) the greater part of Middle-Haddam parish, the parish of East-Hampton, and part of the parish of Westchester.

Some lands in this town, against the city of Middletown, were early improved. In 1675, 40 rights were laid out between Glastenbury and Haddam lines, in lots 2 1-2 miles long, running from what was then the east boundary of Middletown, towards the river; the remaining 12 rights owned in the town being laid out in Moromos.

But notwithstanding these improvements and divisions of land, only two white families are known to have lived in Chatham, until after the commencement of the last century. James Stan-

cliff had a house on the bank of the river, nigh the end of Chatham street, as early as 1690, and John Gill had another, not far from that time. The next settler after these, was William Cornwell, who settled back from Chatham meadow, about 1703. In 1710, there were only nine or ten families within the limits of Chatham parish. The early settlers in this parish, after those who have been mentioned, were of the name of Bevin, Hall, Harris, Hubbard, Ranney, Sage, Savage, Stocking, Warner, White and Willcox, emigrants from the two first parishes in Middletown. With these, were afterwards united, Lemuel Lewis from the county of Barnstable, Massachusetts; John Penfield, from Bristol, Rhode-Island; Joseph Blague, from Saybrook, John Churchel, from Weathersfield, &c.

A family, by the name of Goffe, settled south of Knowles's Landing about 1710, who were the first inhabitants within the limits of Middle-Haddam. Among the other early settlers in the west part of that parish, were a few persons from Middletown, Ebenezer Dart from New London, and the ancestors of the Freemans; Hurds, Higginses and Youngses, from the county of Barnstable. About 1750, Lemuel Daniels, a native of Colchester, John Eddy, from Norton, Massachusetts, and a few others, settled in the east part of the parish.

The three miles last granted to Middletown, constitute the parish of East-Hampton, and part of the parish of Westchester. Many years after this was granted, the question arose how it should be divided among the inhabitants; the proprietors of the town of Middletown, or their representatives, claiming it wholly as theirs, and later settlers insisting upon a share of it, as it was given to the town after they became inhabitants, or those under whom they claimed. At length this friendly compromise was adopted, that it should be divided to the proprietors of the town according to their original list and the list of 1714, united, and to others, according to the latter list only.

On this tract, no settlement commenced until 1743. At that period, several families were induced to settle in East-Hampton, by the excellent mill-seat at the outlet of Pocotopogue pond, where a forge was then established. Among the early settlers in this parish, was a Mr. Miller, from whom the hill south of the meeting-house, is called Miller's hill, John Clark from the Upper-Houses, John Bevin from Chatham parish, David Bailey from Haddam, Jonathan Parmelee from Branford, and Isaac Smith from the county of Barnstable. James Bill from Lebanon, and Joseph Buel from Colchester, settled here at later periods.

The lands in this township were obtained from the Indians, in connection with the lands in Middletown. But a reservation, laid out partly at Indian hill, and partly a little east of Chatham

meeting-house, was held by them till about 1767 ; when, having dwindled to a small number, they sold their right, and united with the Farmington Indians.

These Indians have been sometimes called Wongonks or Wongums, but the reservation was for the heirs of Sowheag and Mattabesett Indians, and they were doubtless of the same tribe with the Indians on the west side of the river. A little clan inhabited, or frequented, the region about Pocotopogue pond, and had a place of rendezvous on the principal island which that incloses. These were also, probably, a part of the Mattabesett Indians.

At Indian-hill was a famous grave-yard ; where monuments with inscriptions, were set up over some of the graves, after the English settled upon the river. Indian bones have been found also on the left bank of Taylor's creek, as it enters the Connecticut.

This township is much more rough and uneven than the township of Middletown. Northwest from that wide range of hills, which have been denominated the Strait-Hills, is a considerable tract of smooth and very excellent land, and the large meadow, called Wongum meadow, yielding an abundance of coarse grass.

The other lands throughout the township, with few and small exceptions, are hard and stony ; and in many cases rocky and mountainous. Besides the Strait-Hills, there are in the town, Great-hill, Bald-hill, and many others.

Among these hills are many brooks and small streams, running with violence in moist and rainy seasons. But there are no streams in the town meriting particular notice, excepting Salmon river and Pine brook.

The former has its principal sources in Hebron and Lebanon, passes through a part of Colchester, and then crosses the eastern corner of this town, whence it forms a boundary between East-Haddam, and Haddam-Neck, to the Connecticut. It derives its name from the abundance of salmon, which used to be found in its waters.

Pine brook rises in Pocotopogue pond, and after a course of six or seven miles, in the parishes of East-Hampton and Middle-Haddam, unites with Salmon river, three miles from its mouth. This is a fine mill-stream, which already supplies many mills, and might supply many more.

The pond from which this issues, is about nine miles in circumference, or rather the ponds, for it is in the form of two ponds, nearly circular, united by a strait, of no considerable width or length. Its waters are generally ten feet deep, and surround several islands, one of two acres, the favourite resort of the Indians. above mentioned. It is fed by low springs ; for

rains, which fall so gently as not to run off from the surface of the earth, though long and great, do not alter its height.

Another pond, within the bounds of Chatham parish, called Job's pond, is about two miles in circumference. This has no outlet. It rises and falls as much as fifteen feet; from causes which cannot be easily explained: for it is often the highest in the dryest season of the year, and lowest in the wettest season. When it begins to rise, it rises regularly for six or twelve months, and then falls for about the same periods. This, in many places, is from 40 to 60 feet deep.

Both of these ponds contain small fish, the first in considerable quantities.

Besides these, there is a pond nigh Connecticut river, called Pocowsot pond, and some others in other parts of the town, but too inconsiderable to be particularly noticed.

At the foot of Collins's hill in Chatham parish, is a chalybeate spring; which has been known for some years, but never much used for medicinal purposes.

Another spring of a similar description, exists in Middle-Haddam, on the bank of Pine brook, which has been occasionally visited for some time, by individuals afflicted with cutaneous complaints.

A mile southeast from this, on nearly the top of Bald-hill, is another spring, from representation, more strongly impregnated with iron.

About 1762, a Cobalt mine was opened at the foot of Great-hill, under the direction of Dr. Stephaunes, a German, and improved for a little time. About 1770, he renewed the improvement of it, in connection with two gentlemen by the name of Erkelin and Khool, and continued it for two or three years. Many casks of ore were obtained and shipped for Europe. But as all the persons concerned in the mine, labourers as well as principals, were foreigners, and as the ore was exported; little was known of its character or value. After they left it, it was entirely neglected till last autumn. Since then, several men have been employed in searching for cobalt, in and near the former openings; and have been so successful, as to encourage the hope, that the mine will be permanently improved. The scarcity of this mineral, and its uses in porcelain and linen manufactories, render it highly desirable, that the contents of this mine should be thoroughly explored.

Coal was discovered at Indian-hill about thirty years ago. But whether it exists there or in any other part of the town in any considerable quantities, must be determined by future researches.

In 1799, appearances of an iron mine were noticed in Collins's

hill : but the ore is imbedded in so hard a rock, that it will be very difficult to obtain it.

On the banks of Connecticut river, half a mile northeast from Middletown harbour; are noted and very valuable quarries of free-stone.

The rocks at the northern and principal opening according to tradition, originally hung shelving over the river. They were used for building stone very soon after Middletown was settled. At a meeting held in that town in 1665, it was resolved that no one should dig or raise stones at the rocks on the east side of the river, but an inhabitant of Middletown, and that twelve pence should be paid to the town for every tun of stones taken. As early as this, they were transported in vessels to other places. By several subsequent resolves, they appear to have been regarded as valuable, and to have been considerably sought. Sometime after 1726, the town sold this quarry, and it has since passed into several hands. For forty years past it has been extensively improved, and the stone, to the depth of thirty feet from the surface, are now removed, over an area of an acre and a half, back from the river. The stone in this quarry is covered in some places with four or five feet of earth, and in others with four or five feet more of shelly rock. It is not perfectly solid, but lies in blocks, eight and ten feet thick, and fifty and sixty feet long. The seams and joints facilitate the process of removing these from their beds; and when removed, they are reduced by the wedge and chisel to any size or form, which is wished. In this quarry, thirty hands have been employed for several years, eight months in a year, and from four to six teams. The quantity of stone prepared for market, and sold to the inhabitants of this and of neighbouring towns, and exported to distant parts of the country, has been very great; and has yielded a handsome profit.

Fifty rods south of this quarry, an opening was made about 1783, now spreading over half an acre. Here the stone is covered with about ten feet of earth. In this opening as many as twelve hands, have been sometimes employed. Vessels come to this, and the above quarry, and load from the bank.

The bed of stone in which these, and some smaller openings in the neighbourhood have been made, is immense, and lies at different depths from the surface, in different places. It has been discovered in sinking wells, for half a mile in northern and southern directions, and has been opened at a greater distance eastward. Wherever found, the stone possesses the same general properties, but varies like the free-stone in Middletown, in the fineness of its texture.

The forge at the outlet of Pocotopogue pond has been generally

improved since its erection in 1743. Ore for it, was formerly brought from West-Point.

In 1811, a woollen factory was set up on Pine brook, two miles from its communication with Salmon river. The quantity of cloth wholly manufactured here, has not been great: considerable has been fulled and dressed for customers.

A rum distillery, erected at Knowles's Landing in 1785, distils 300 hogsheads of rum annually.

Shipbuilding has long been an important business in this town.

The first vessel built in Chatham parish, was launched in Oct. 1741. This was a schooner of 90 tons, built, as is supposed, at Lewis's yard; where very many vessels have been built since that period. Shipbuilding was begun at Churchel's yard in 1795. Here 12,500 tons of shipping were built, from the beginning of 1806 to the close of 1816.

Besides merchant vessels, the following vessels of war and privateers have been built in this parish.

The Trumbull and the Bourbon were built during the American revolution, the former of 700 tons, 36 guns; the latter of 900 tons, and intended to carry 40 guns, but not armed on account of the occurrence of peace.

The Connecticut was built in 1798, of 514 tons, 20 guns.

The Holker was built in 1813, of 350 tons, 18 guns. This was driven on shore by the English at Narragansett and lost.

Another vessel of the same name was built in 1814, of 400 tons, 20 guns. This was cast away in a storm on the coast of Long-Island. The Macedonian was built the same year, of the same tonnage and force.

The Saranac and the Boxer were built in 1815, the former of 373, and the latter of 367 tons, each 16 guns.

The three first and two last of these vessels were built for the United States.

The first ship at Middle-Haddam Landing was built in 1763. Some small vessels may have been built there before. In the two yards which are now improved, there were 18 ships, 9 brigs, 11 schooners, and 1 sloop built, from 1805 to 1815, amounting to 9,200 tons.

Forty or fifty years since, no navigation was owned in this town. Since that time, a moderate number of vessels have been employed in the coasting and West-India trade.

Considerable business has been carried on in Chatham parish in connection with shipbuilding. But the most important place of business in this town is Middle-Haddam Landing, five miles south-easterly from Middletown city, and two and a half from the Straits.

This is frequently called Knowles's Landing, from Capt. Cor-

nelius Knowles, an early and respectable inhabitant, who had a dwelling house at this spot, upon the bank of the Connecticut. A store was opened here in 1758, and the trade gradually secured from the greater part of Chatham, and to a considerable extent from Marlborough and Hebron. The shipbuilding, and distilling business carried on here, have been already stated. There are now four merchant stores, some mechanic shops, and 60 or 70 dwelling houses. The ground on which most of these stand, is considerably elevated above the level of the river, but is low compared with the surrounding country, which rises into hills on the north, east and south.

The few families, living within the bounds of this town, attended public worship with their brethren in Middletown, until May 1714; when they were constituted a new society, called the society of East-Middletown. No other society existed in the town until 1740. By this time, the inhabitants had become considerably numerous, and had spread generally over the tract, first granted to Middletown, on the east side of the river. In May, therefore, of this year, the inhabitants in the southern part of this tract, together with the inhabitants of Haddam-Neck, in the town of Haddam, were formed into a new society; and as their territory lay partly between Haddam and East-Haddam societies, it was called Middle-Haddam.

The society of East-Hampton was incorporated in May 1748.

The small portion of this town, belonging to Westchester, is in its south-eastern corner, separated from East-Hampton and Middle-Haddam by Salmon river. This is called Waterhole.

The first church in this town was gathered Oct. 25, 1721, consisting of 29 members, who were probably taken from the two first churches in Middletown. At the same time, the Rev. Daniel Newil was ordained their pastor.

Mr. Newil is spoken of as a gentleman of worth; and some special awakening is said to have accompanied his labours. He deceased in 1731.

The Rev. Moses Bartlet succeeded Mr. Newil in 1733; and in connection with the appropriate duties of his office, was employed to a considerable extent as a physician. He died in 1766, and his people, in respect to his memory, erected a monument over his grave.

Mr. Bartlet was succeeded by the late Dr. Strong, in 1767.

Dr. Strong was highly and deservedly esteemed for his good sense, his thorough acquaintance with theology, and his uniform and blameless conversation. In the relations of private life, as a companion and friend, few have been more beloved; and though as a preacher, he had not that fervency of address and brilliancy of imagination, which are requisite to catch the atten-

tion of the multitude for the moment, yet his prayers were distinguished for appropriateness and solemnity, and his sermons for clear reasoning and sound instruction. Several of his occasional sermons and controversial pieces are in print, and do honour to his understanding and to his heart. The principal of these, are an election sermon, and two inquiries, respecting the nature and design of christian baptism. In the midst of numerous trials, with which it pleased the Lord to afflict him, he was calm and resigned. The prominent features of his character, are happily expressed upon his monument: "In morals exemplary; in doctrine uncorrupt; in reasoning profound: in declaring God's counsel perspicuous and solemn, and in death peaceful."

The Rev. Eber L. Clark succeeded Dr. Strong in 1812, and was dismissed in 1815. He is now settled in the parish of Turkey-Hills, in Granby, and preaches alternately to the congregation in that place, and to the convicts in the state prison.

The Rev. Hervey Talcott, the present pastor of Chatham church, was ordained in 1816.

The church in Middle-Haddam was gathered, Sept. 24, 1740, and then consisted of 13 male members, 7 of whom lived on Haddam-Neck.

At the same time, the Rev. Benjamin Bowers was set over them in the Lord. He died in 1762, having sustained the reputation of a faithful minister.

The Rev. Benjamin Boardman, who had been a tutor at Yale College, succeeded Mr. Bowers in 1762. As difficulties from two or three causes, arose between him and his people, he was dismissed in 1783. On the 5th of May, in the following year, he was ordained in the south church in Hartford, where he died Feb. 12, 1802, aged 70.

The Rev. David Selden, now pastor of Middle-Haddam church, was ordained in 1785.

The church at East-Hampton was organized, Nov. 30, 1748, and the Rev. John Norton, who had been settled at Bernards-town in Massachusetts, was at the same time installed its pastor.

In the first French war, Mr. Norton acted for a season as chaplain, at the fort which was then kept at Hoosuck, now Adams. He was there at the time that was surprised and taken, by a party of French and Indians; whence he was carried captive into Canada. After his release, he came to this place, where he died of the smallpox in 1778.

The Rev. Lemuel Parsons succeeded Mr. Norton, in the charge at East-Hampton in 1779, and died in 1791, two days after he had closed the twelfth year of his ministry.

The Rev. Joel West, the successor of Mr. Parsons, was ordained in 1792.

A revival spread in this parish to some extent the last season, and also in Middle-Haddam.

A small Episcopal society was gathered in the eastern section of the latter parish in 1771. This held meetings for a few years, but is now dissolved.

The Episcopal society, at Middle-Haddam Landing, was formed April 25, 1785; and the Episcopal society in Chatham parish, April 17, 1789.

These belonged to the care of Mr. Jarvis of Middletown until April 1791.

For the two succeeding years, the Rev. Tillotson Bronson, now preceptor of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, divided his labours equally between them; and then they reverted to the care of Mr. Jarvis.

From 1796 to 1810, the Rev. M. Smith Miles was considered as settled over them. Since the last mentioned period, he has preached to the Episcopalians in Chatham parish, and in Glastenbury; and the Episcopal society at the Landing, has received occasionally the services of various ministers, or of various ministers for short periods.

A Baptist church which was formed in the northeast extremity of Chatham parish, in 1783, and which received a part of its members from Glastenbury, has been since dissolved.

A few Baptist families by the name of Morgan, Webb and Welsh, who had lived for a time in Nova-Scotia, but were previously from Colchester in this State, moved into East-Hampton about 1775. A Baptist church was formed among these, Sept. 10, 1784. The Strict-Congregationalists in Haddam, professing themselves Baptists, united with them in 1792. The two branches of the church have ever maintained public worship separately, but remain connected.

The Methodists arose in Middle-Haddam, in the summer of 1792, and thence spread into East-Hampton. They had at one time fifty communicants: but the number of professors among them, has greatly diminished.

The first parish in this town has a fund devoted to schooling, derived from various sources, which yields annually \$24. The number of schools in this parish is 7. The number in that part of Middle-Haddam, which belongs to Chatham, is 5, two of which are taught by men the year round. East-Hampton has 6 schools, and there is one in Waterhole.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF HADDAM.



THE lands in this town, together with those in East-Haddam, were long denominated, the lands at Thirty-mile island, from Haddam island in Connecticut river, which was calculated to be the distance of thirty miles from its mouth.

On these lands, individuals contemplated making a settlement in 1660, and the Legislature, apprized of their designs, appointed a committee in October of that year, to purchase them from the Indians. But prevented by some unknown cause, the committee did not accomplish the object of their appointment until the 20th of May 1662; when they obtained from the Indians a deed of all the lands from the Straits, six miles east and west of the river, down to the lower side of Pattaquounk, now Chester meadow, at the crooks or bends of Chester river: excepting Thirty-mile island, and forty acres at Pattaquounk, Twenty-mile island, and a tract on the adjacent shore eastward, running up to Salmon-river cove.

Thirty-mile island and the forty acres at Pattaquounk, the Indians reserved for themselves; as they did also the right of hunting and fishing where they pleased, provided they did not wrong or abuse the English.

Twenty-mile island, (now Lord's island,) and the tract eastward, they had previously disposed of, and these had been already laid out ten years for Capt. John Cullick, for some time secretary of Connecticut Colony.

The consideration for this purchase was thirty coats, which may have been worth one hundred dollars.

The lands, thus purchased, were taken up by twenty-eight young men, who settled upon them in the summer of 1662 or soon after: but the entire territory contemplated in the Indian

deed, was never confirmed to them. It interfered with the territory already confirmed to Middletown, and of course Middletown south bounds, some distance below the Straits, were established as their north line. Concerning their south line, much difficulty arose between them and the people of Saybrook. Some time prior to 1662, the Legislature had granted to Saybrook, (then including Lyme,) to extend their bounds four miles northward. These four miles were covered by the deed, which the people of Thirty-mile island held from the Indians. Saybrook therefore claimed the tract, by virtue of the grant from the Legislature; and Thirty-mile island, by virtue of the purchase from the Indians, which the Legislature had authorized. In May 1667, a committee was appointed to examine the difficulties between these two plantations, concerning this subject. Saybrook expressed a willingness to divide the contested land equally; a proposal, which the Legislature in 1668, advised Thirty-mile island to accept. But as the matter remained unsettled, an order was issued the following year, that it should be thus divided; one half to Haddam, and one half to Saybrook and Lyme; and the division was made accordingly: but the inhabitants of Haddam are dissatisfied respecting it to this day.

By these alterations their purchase was considerably reduced, both in quantity and value. But in Oct. 1673, it was granted to them, on certain conditions to extend their north line so far eastward of Connecticut river, as to make their east bounds a north and south line, and it was extended accordingly. By this grant their territory east of the river was increased about one third, and their previous losses in part made up to them.

The lands thus reduced on the north and south, and thus increased at the northeast, constitute the two townships of Haddam and East-Haddam, and that part of Durham which is called Haddam-Quarter.

Haddam, (of which an account is now to be given,) consists of Haddam Society, and Haddam-Neck, belonging to the Society of Middle-Haddam.

Haddam Society lies west of Connecticut river, and is bounded on the south by Saybrook and Killingworth, on the west by Durham, and on the north by Middletown; being at a medium seven miles long and from four to six broad.

Haddam-Neck is a point of land east of Connecticut river, between that and Salmon river, four miles across on the north, and four miles long.

The number of acres in the whole town is computed to be 29,460.

All the proprietors of Haddam settled at first within the limits of Haddam Society. Their names were *Nicholas Ackley, Jo-*

seph Arnold, John Bailey, *Daniel Brainard*, *Thomas Brooks*, William Clarke, *Daniel Cone*, *George Gates*, *Thomas Shayler*, *Gerrard Spencer*, *John Spencer*, Simon Smith, *William Ventres*, James Wells, James Bates, Samuel Butler, William Corbe, Abram Dibble, Samuel Ganes, John Hannison, Richard Jones, Stephen Luxford, John Parents, Richard Piper, Thomas Smith, Joseph Stannard, John Webb and John Wiat.

Those whose names are printed in italics, are known to have emigrated immediately from Hartford, and most of the others, probably emigrated from that town, or the neighbouring towns of Weathersfield and Windsor.

They settled generally on the rising ground back from the town meadow, beginning at the eastern point of Walkley-hill, and so extending down to the town grave-yard, where some of their cellars are still visible.

James Bates, Abram Dibble, Samuel Ganes, John Hannison, Richard Jones, John Parents and William Ventres, settled on the plain below Mill creek, and were called the Lower Plantation.

These settlers were invested with town privileges in Oct. 1668, and the town was called Haddam; probably from Haddam or Hadham in England, in both which ways the name of this town was formerly spelt.

Not far from this time, Richard Walkley from Hartford, John Bates, William Scovil and some others settled in the town, and on Feb. 11, 1686, the Assembly gave to the inhabitants a patent, of all the lands which had been previously granted them, thereby confirming the grants, with all their appurtenances and privileges, to them, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

The settlement in this town was confined to the western border of the river for thirty or forty years. After this, individuals began to move into the back parts of Haddam Society. Within the limits of this society, the ancestors of the Dickinsons, Hubbards and Rays settled, about the commencement of the last century; and the ancestors of the Lewises, Hazeltons, Tylers, Higinses, Thomases, Knowleses, Burrs, &c. at after periods.

Stephen Smith from West-Haven, John Sutliff, Nathaniel Sutliff, and Joseph Sutliff, were early settlers in Haddam Quarter. The settlers in this quarter were long permitted to attend public worship in Durham, and in Oct. 1773, they were formally annexed to that town.

Thomas Selden immediately from Lyme, but previously from Hadley in Massachusetts, and one or two families of Brainerds, settled on Haddam Neck about 1712.

The Indians, who reserved Thirty-mile island and forty acres at Pattaquouunk for themselves, remained on those reservations

for many years ; but the latter, in consequence of the alteration made in the bounds of Haddam, lies within the present limits of Saybrook. A few inhabited Thirty-mile island, within the memory of persons living ; and had a place of resort in a deep hollow on Haddam-Neck, to the northeast ; which is still known by the name of Indian hollow, as the brook running through it is, by the name of Indian brook.

They had no name for the township of Haddam at large, but called the northern part of Haddam Society, Higganompas ; which the English have changed to Higganum, and now apply to a stream of water, and to the neighbourhood about its mouth. The west part of this society they called, Cockaponset ; which the English have changed to Punset and apply to the same region.

In the introductory part of this work, it was observed, that the land south from the Straits rises into hills, at small but unequal distances to the right and left of Connecticut river, to within a few miles of its mouth. This is particularly the fact throughout this town. The northwest corner of Haddam Society is also passed by the Strait-Hills, nearly parallel with which is a range of hills of no particular name, between the middle and south branches of Higganum river. South of Mill creek, west of the range of hills near the river, is Long Hill. On Haddam-Neck, beside the hills in the vicinity of the Connecticut, is a range or collection of hills between Pine brook and Salmon river. The tract between these streams has sometimes been called Little-Neck.

Higganum river is the principal stream in Haddam Society. This has three branches ; the northern rising in Middletown, the middle in the northeast extremity of Killingworth, and the southern in the western part of Haddam. These unite half a mile from the Connecticut, and form one of the best stands for a large manufacturing establishment to be found in the County or State. In the course of twenty-five rods, the water falls thirty-one feet, and the fall might be considerably increased by means of a dam. In this distance the whole stream may be used three times ; and in the last instance, in which the fall is the greatest, there is always a sufficiency of water for two run of stones. To this spot the river is navigable for boats. On this site a mill has been erected within a few months, containing three run of stones and an oakum factory ; and one of the other sites has been improved several years for a clothiers works. It is probable that other mills or factories will be erected here at no very distant periods, and that a village will be raised up in the neighbourhood. Were heavy machinery placed here, light machinery might be turned by the branches of Higganum river within a little distance. In addition to these advantages, this stand is

favorably situated in regard to public roads, and can be more easily supplied with materials for building, and with fuel, than most manufacturing stands in this part of the Country.

Mill Creek, the only other stream of consequence in this Society, is formed by two branches, which rise near the northwest corner of Saybrook. After a course of two or three miles, they unite, within a mile of Connecticut river. On this stream the first corn-mill in Haddam was erected, which has given to it its name.

Some of the intervals on these streams, and some larger tracts near the Connecticut, are rich and productive. The other lands throughout the township are generally hard, and of an indifferent quality; and considerable tracts are too rough for tillage, but yield some pasture, and a pretty heavy growth of wood.

The numerous granite quarries in this town bid fair to be a permanent and important source of wealth.

In some of the quarries the stone are finer and softer than in others; but in all are considerably harder than the free-stone in Middletown and Chatham; and less suitable, of course, for any purpose in which nice operations of the chisel are needed. But as taken from their beds, one surface is generally smooth, or sufficiently so for curbing and paving, the purposes to which they are more generally applied. They are also prepared abundantly, and are very useful, for underpinning and step-stones, and for fire-places. In their natural situation, they sometimes rise above the surface of the ground, in others sink below it, or are covered with shelly and useless stone. The seams in the principal openings run almost perpendicularly, at different distances from each other, and descend to different depths. Blocks of various dimensions, are therefore taken from their beds, and then split and broken as is wished.

The first opening was made at Quarry-Hill, on Haddam-Neck, about 1762. Since that time, several other openings have been made in this hill. They are from fifty to seventy rods from the river; and the descent for a portion of the way is so great, that the removal of the stone is attended with some difficulty.

Half a mile south of Quarry-Hill, and at about the same distance from the river, a quarry was opened ten or twelve years ago, called Shayler's Quarry.

On a hill, below Haddam-street, ninety or a hundred rods from the river, a quarry was opened about 1794. Of this quarry it is worthy of remark, that the stone range exactly with the stone in the oldest quarry on Haddam-Neck, which has given rise to an opinion that the quarries extend under the bed of the river. On this hill several quarries are now improved; some

are improved on Long-Hill further south; and very recently two or three have been opened in the western part of the town.

In all these quarries, from eighty to ninety hands have been employed, in some seasons, in getting out and preparing the stone, and in carting them to the wharves on the river: whence they are transported, not only to the neighbouring towns, but to Rhode-Island, Boston, New-York, Albany, Baltimore, and as far south as Petersburg. New-York, however, is the principal market.

They are sold by the foot; for curbing, of four inches thickness, from 17 to 21 cents; for paving, of two inches thickness, from 10 to 14 cents; for underpinning and other uses, they are sold higher, according to their thickness, quality, and the labour bestowed upon them.

More wood is exported from this town than from any other town in the county. From Higganum Landing 2000 cords were exported in 1807, and probably 1000 from other places, making 3000 from the town: and it may be fairly calculated that from 2500 to 3000 are annually exported. This is also carried principally to New-York.

A scythe factory was improved some years ago on Pine-brook, but has now gone to decay.

A gin distillery set up in Haddam Society in 1813, distils 250 hogsheads of gin annually.

Shipbuilding was begun a century ago in this town, on the bank of the river, west of Haddam island. It was afterwards carried on in the lower part of the town; and vessels have been occasionally built at various places. A sloop was launched at Higganum Landing in 1754; a few vessels were built there soon after; and since 1760, shipbuilding has been a regular business at this place. Two yards are usually improved: for which, oak timber and plank are procured from the back parts of Haddam, and from North Killingworth.

A store was opened at this landing in 1752, and since that time, more business has been done there, than at any other place in Haddam.

The inhabitants have five or six vessels usually employed in coasting, and sometimes two or three employed in trading to the West Indies.

The emigrations from this town have been very numerous. Of the twenty-eight proprietors which have been mentioned, the fourteen last named have no descendants in this town at the present time, or none of their names; nor indeed in East-Haddam. The names of some later settlers are now extinct with us. Within the compass of twenty years a number of families have remov-

ed to Leyden in the State of New-York; others have removed to other parts of the country.

Public worship has been observed in this town from the beginning; and for ten or twelve years it was attended in a private dwelling.

In dividing their land, the proprietors reserved one right for him who should be their first minister, and one right for the support of the ministry for ever; and they made commendable efforts to support the institutions of the Gospel.

The first minister of whom any mention is made in the early records of the town, was the Rev. Jonathan Willaube, who remained with the people only a short season.

The Rev. Nicholas Noyes, a native of Newbury, Mass. and graduate of Cambridge College, succeeded him in 1668, and remained in the town thirteen or fourteen years. He afterwards settled in Salem, and was greatly distinguished in his day, as a scholar and a divine. Salem, and the adjacent part of the country, the churches, university and people of New England, are said to have esteemed him a principal part of their glory. The greatest blot upon his character was occasioned by his efforts against those who were charged with witchcraft at Salem; an error which he afterwards lamented, and abundantly confessed. He died Dec. 13, 1707, in the 70th year of his age.

An effort was made early in 1682, to procure the Rev. John James to preach in this town, and he afterwards instructed the people; but how soon, and for how long a period, does not appear. After leaving this place, he settled in Derby.

Mr. James is supposed to have been a native of Wales. He possessed a respectable character both for learning and piety, but was distinguished by very great singularities. Some ludicrous anecdotes are transmitted respecting him, and are now widely circulated in the country.

Neither of the above ministers were ordained in Haddam, and during their continuance, professors of religion repaired to Middletown, and perhaps occasionally to Saybrook for special ordinances: but Mr. Noyes remained with the people so long, that they gave him the right of land reserved for the first minister.

In 1690 or 91, the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, who had been settled for a time in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and in Hempstead, on Long-Island, was employed as a preacher in this town; and in August of the latter year, the inhabitants made him proposals for settlement; which he accepted. From this time they appear to have regarded him as their pastor, although not formally installed, and he probably administered ordinances to those who had named the name of Christ; but as some difficulties arose afterwards, they voted, in April 1695, that they did not

consider themselves as under the charge of Mr. Hobart as pastor, and that with consent of the General Assembly, and of neighbouring churches, they would embody in church way and order, according to the Gospel. Accordingly the church was regularly organized the next year. But the difficulties continuing between Mr. Hobart and the people, a respectable committee, appointed by the Assembly at their joint request, met in Haddam Nov. 25, 1698; who, after passing various resolves with a view to the restoration of harmony, declared upon deliberate consideration, that the agreement between them, was, both in point of law and equity, valid and binding to each party, and they advised the people to call Mr. Hobart to the full execution of the office of a pastor among them. This advice seems finally to have been accepted, for in June 1700, they voted to call a council to install him; and he was accordingly installed the Nov. following; when he was in the 70th year of his age. Of his talents and character very little is known. He became the subject of infirmities some years before his death, and was unable to perform official services. Nov. 6, 1715, being the Lord's day, he attended public worship in the forenoon, and received the sacrament; and during the intermission expired, sitting in his chair.

The Rev. Phinehas Fiske, son of Dr. John Fiske of Milford, was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Hobart in Sept. 1714.

This excellent man received his education at Killingworth, under the venerable rector Pierson, where he became a tutor in the autumn preceding the rector's death. Upon that afflictive event, in March 1707, the senior class being removed to Milford, the other classes were placed under the special care of Mr. Fiske at Saybrook, until commencement. After that, all the classes were instructed at Saybrook by him and a fellow-tutor for several years, with great fidelity and success. While the churches in the Colony were looking to this institution for pastors, he was the honoured instrument of preparing a number in part for their work, and rendered great service to the cause of literature and religion. His fame as an instructor, at that time, was very great. Before he left the tutorship he became a licentiate, and preached occasionally in Haddam. His talents were solid rather than brilliant, and his sermons of course were better calculated to instruct the understanding than to move the passions. He was uniformly regarded as a gentleman of science, and as a serious and excellent character; and his name is precious among the people of Haddam and of the vicinity to this day.

The Rev. Aaron Cleveland succeeded him in 1739, and was dismissed in 1746.

Mr. Cleveland was a gentleman of respectable talents, and a popular and engaging preacher. After leaving Haddam, he was

minister successively at Malden, Mass. at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, and at Lewiston, in Delaware; at the last place as an Episcopalian. On a journey to visit his family, residing in New-England, he was taken sick and died at Philadelphia, at the house of Dr. Franklin, his old friend and acquaintance; and his body was carried to Lewiston and buried.

The Rev. Joshua Elderkin was ordained in Haddam in 1749, and dismissed in 1753.

The Rev. Eleazer May succeeded him in 1756, and after a ministry of almost forty-seven years, died in 1803.

The Rev. David D. Field was ordained in this place in 1804, and dismissed in April 1818.

The Rev. John Marsh jr. was ordained his successor in Dec. following.

In the account of Chatham, it was stated that Haddam-Neck was constituted a part of Middle-Haddam in 1740. It may be proper to add here that the Neck contains about one third part of the Congregational society and church in that place.

Sixty or seventy years since, a few individuals began to hold meetings in the lower part of Haddam Society, who were customarily called New-lights or Separates. In 1785, they were formed into a Strict-Congregational society, and in 1792, they professed themselves Baptists, and united, as was related in the account of Chatham, with the Baptists in East-Hampton. They hold meetings constantly in Haddam, and have some families belonging to them, from the bounds of Chester in Saybrook.

The Methodists, in the western part of Haddam Society, arose in 1791, 2 and 3, and in the lower part of it, in 1803. These, with what Methodists exist in other parts of the society, are connected, and have an accession of members from North-Killingworth.

The rise of Methodism in Middle-Haddam was noticed in treating of Chatham.

For seventy years, only a single school was taught in Haddam. In 1732, a vote was passed that the school should be kept three months at the school-house, and then moved successively in other parts of the town; not far from which time new districts were formed. The number of schools in Haddam Society at this time is twelve, two and sometimes three of which are taught by men through the year; and there is one school on Haddam-Neck, which has the benefit of a small fund.

Among the distinguished individuals who have been natives of this town, the Hon. Hezekiah Brainerd, and his son the Rev. David Brainerd, deserve to be particularly mentioned.

The former, under those disadvantages for education which existed in his day, acquired a respectable portion of information.

Early sanctified by divine grace also, he gave himself up to the practice of religion, and became distinguished for piety as well as abilities. His moral and mental excellence soon attracted public notice, and commanded the esteem and suffrages of his fellow-citizens. The inhabitants of his native town testified their sense of his worth, by sending him repeatedly a representative to the General Assembly, where he was chosen clerk of the house of representatives, in May 1721, and speaker the three following sessions. In 1722, he was appointed a justice of the Quorum for Hartford county. The next year he was elected into the Council; where he held a seat until his death, which took place at Hartford, during a session of the Assembly, May 24, 1727, in the 46th year of his age.

The happy influence of his prayers and example, was seen on a numerous family. The Rev. David Brainerd was his third son.

This gentleman became the hopeful subject of divine grace in the summer of 1739, when he was at the age of 22. In the autumn of the same year, he entered Yale-College, where he manifested an ardent love to the cause of the Redeemer: but from which he was expelled in Feb. 1742, for uttering some indiscreet and unjustifiable expressions concerning the piety of one of the tutors, at a time when much feeling and controversy existed in the Colony respecting experimental religion. Notwithstanding this mortifying and unhappy event, he commenced the study of divinity with the Rev. Mr. Mills of Ripton the subsequent spring, and in a few months became a candidate for the Gospel ministry. Regarded as suitably qualified to preach among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ, he was appointed, in the month of November, a missionary to the Indians, by the Correspondents of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge. In April 1743, he began to preach to the inhabitants of an Indian village called Kaunau-meeek, to the southeast of Albany, within the present towns of Schodac and Kinderhook, where he performed very arduous labours and suffered great hardships. The next spring, as these Indians generally had removed to Stockbridge and placed themselves under the care of the Rev. Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Brainerd visited the Indians living at the forks of the Delaware, nigh the line between New-York and Pennsylvania. With a view to services at this settlement, he was ordained at Newark N. J. June 12, 1744. The following year he laboured principally at this place, but made two visits to the Indians further west, on the Susquehannah. After this he preached to the Indians at Crossweeksung, near Freehold in N. J. where he had great success; but took one or two journeys to the forks of the Delaware and to Susquehannah. Overcome by journeying and labours in the

summer of 1746, he was unable afterwards to perform much ministerial service. In the spring of 1747, he travelled into New-England for his health, and on Oct. 10th of that year, died at Northampton, aged 30.

The abilities and address of Mr. Brainerd were good. His religion was distinguished for humility, submission, self-denial and zeal; and if we consider the numerous privations and hardships which he endured, and the arduous labours which he performed, among the several Indian tribes which he visited, the best evidence will arise of supreme attachment to the cause and interests of the Redeemer. By respectable writers and preachers in this country and in Great-Britain, he is often referred to as a pattern for missionaries. The important missionary stand at Chickamaugah, has lately been called Brainerd in honour of him, and his name will descend with respect to future generations.

We have no written nor traditionary accounts that any extensive revivals prevailed in this town in the early periods of its history; and as the ancient records of the church are lost, it is impossible to ascertain the numbers admitted to the church from time to time. Within the compass of twenty years, there have been two or three seasons of awakening in the lower part of Haddam Society. In the summer of 1809, a revival prevailed in the west part of the Society, which resulted in the admission of about forty into the Congregational church. By a more extensive and powerful revival the last summer, the same church has received one hundred members. This revival spread also on Haddam-Neck.

As one of its happy effects, a Society has recently been formed in the town, called, "The Young Men's United Bible and Missionary Society," which has already 68 members. According to existing subscriptions, this will raise annually \$ 34 for the purchase of Bibles, and \$ 10 for missionary purposes.

Eighty females have also given in their names, with a view of being formed into a society, auxiliary to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: whose subscriptions are 50 cents each, annually.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST-HADDAM.



IN the preceding account, the reader has been informed, that this town was formerly a part of Haddam; that most of it was obtained by the proprietors of that town in 1662, and the residue in 1673. It belonged to Haddam Society until 1700; when it was constituted a distinct society, and named, from its relation to the former society, East-Haddam. The inhabitants began to do town business by themselves in 1704, and to keep a record of their proceedings. But as the legality of doing business in this manner was questioned, and as uneasiness prevailed on other subjects, the societies of Haddam and East-Haddam in 1710, entered into articles of agreement, and had them sanctioned by the Legislature; in which it was provided among other things, that the societies might do town business separately, and elect each a representative to the General Assembly. Agreeably to these articles their public affairs were managed until May 1734; when the town of Haddam was divided, according to the division of the societies, and the names of the societies continued to them as towns. In the act of incorporation, however, it was provided, that neither of these towns should send more than one representative to the Assembly at public cost. This proviso remained until Oct. 1778, when Haddam, East-Haddam, Chatham, and one or two other towns in the State, were allowed to send two representatives.

East-Haddam is eight and 3-4 miles long, and from six and 1-4 to eight miles broad, containing 39,900 acres. It is bounded by Chatham and Colchester, on the north; by Colchester, on the east; by Lyme on the south; and on the west, partly by Connecticut river, and partly by Salmon river, which separates it from Haddam-Neck.

It embraces two whole parishes, viz. East-Haddam and Millington; and two thirds of the parish of Hadlyme, the remainder of the last parish being taken from the third parish in Lyme.

The settlement began within the bounds of East-Haddam parish; but at what time is not absolutely certain. It has been commonly supposed that it began at the place called the Creek-Row about 1685, by the removal thither of the Gateses, and of some of the Bateses, Brainerds and Cones from Haddam. Current tradition declares this to have been the spot first settled, and these to have been the first settlers. But from a document found in the Colony Records, it is certain that Robert Chapman had a dwelling house in East Haddam, north of the Creek-Row, in 1674. If the settlement at the Creek-Row was first, it must have begun about 1670. Near this time, the Ackleys and a family of Spencers from Haddam, settled farther eastward in the parish. With these settlers, were soon united the ancestors of the Annales, Booges, Fullers and Percivals, from the bounds of the old Colony of Plymouth; the ancestors of the Olmsteds from Hartford; Samuel Emmons from Cambridge, Mass. and John Chapman Esq. from Saybrook, who had purchased the lands laid out to Capt. John Cullick, noticed in the account of Haddam. James Green, Elijah Atwood, Nathaniel Goodsped and Isaac Taylor, from the bounds of Plymouth Colony; Henry Champion and Matthew Smith from Lyme; Robert Hurd from Killingworth; John Warner from Sunderland, and John Church from Hatfield, Massachusetts; were later settlers.

Not far from the period in which the settlement began at the Creek-Row, Samuel Spencer from Haddam settled in the upper part of Hadlyme. Thomas Hungerford was an inhabitant of that parish as early as 1692, and John Holmes from New-London as early as 1710. Isaac Willey, John Willey and Abel Willey, also from New-London, Thomas Harvey from some part of England, and John Marsh from Braintree, Mass. were early inhabitants.

The first settler in Millington was Jonathan Beebe from New-London, who settled by the Long Pond about 1704, and was soon joined by several persons who have now no descendants in East-Haddam. Except at this spot, there were no inhabitants in Millington until about 1732, 3 and 4, when families moved into it, by the name of Arnold, Barns, Brainerd, Chapman, Church, Cone, Emmons, Fuller, Gates, Olmsted and Spencer, from East-Haddam parish; of Harvey and Hungerford, from Hadlyme; of Clarke, from Haddam; of Graves, from Colchester, and Stewart from Voluntown. Daniel Smith from some part of Plymouth Colony, Lemuel Griffin from Lyme, and Thomas Fox from Colchester, settled in it not long after.

The town was very generally settled by 1740, and since that time the increase of population has been small, compared with that of most towns in the State ; indeed for half that period the population has rather diminished. In 1757 and in 1760, some families removed to Hartland in Litchfield county, and the emigrations have been almost perpetual, to the county of Berkshire, in Mass. to Vermont, or to New-York.

The greater part of this town was purchased from the Indians together with the town of Haddam : but when the tract granted in 1673 was obtained from them, is unknown. A considerable number remained in the town after the English settlements commenced.

The Indians called it Mackimoodus, or the place of noises, from those noises or shocks of earthquake, for which it has been famed from time immemorial. These, the Puritans were disposed to ascribe to the extraordinary pawwaws, which the debased clan, inhabiting this town, practised ; while the Indians, on the other hand, were ready to ascribe their existence or violence, to the introduction of christianity : for an old Indian being asked the reason of the noises said, ‘ that the Indian’s god was very angry, because Englishmen’s god was come here.’

These have been heard more or less frequently ever since the English settlements began. Mr. Hosmer, the first minister of the town, says, in a letter to Mr. Prince of Boston, dated Aug. 13th 1729, “ I have myself heard eight or ten sounds successively and imitating small arms in the space of five minutes. I have, (I suppose,) heard several hundreds of them within this twenty years, some more, some less terrible. Sometimes we have heard them almost every day, and great numbers of them in the space of a year. Oftentimes I have observed them to be coming down from the north,” (the center of them being in the north part of East-Haddam parish, about Moodus river falls,) “ imitating slow thunder, until the sound came near or right under, and then there seemed to be a breaking, like the noise of a common shot, or severe thunder, which shakes houses and all that is in them. They have in a measure ceased ever since the general earthquake, as I remember there have been but two heard since that time, and those but moderate.”

The earthquake referred to, occurred Oct. 29, 1727. Ten or twenty years after this, they became again very frequent and violent ; and excited the attention of the neighbouring towns, and of the learned and inquisitive throughout the Colony ; and thus they have continued, for some seasons, frequent and violent ; and at others, rare and slight, until the present time. The most violent of these noises or earthquakes ever known, took place on the 18th of May, 1791, consisting of many shocks, which so

shook the earth as to untop many chimnies and excite consternation in every family. Some of the shocks were noticed at New-York, Boston and Northampton. After this they were rarely heard for some time, and not often till within three or four years past : nor are they by any means as common now as in the days of Mr. Hosmer.

A gentleman who has paid much attention to them, has observed, that for twenty-six years, they have occurred almost uniformly in a dull and heavy state of the atmosphere. What there is in this town to produce them, it is difficult to determine. In the letter above quoted, Mr. Hosmer observes, " Whether it be fire or air distressed in the subterraneous caverns of the earth, cannot be known, for there is no eruption, no explosion perceptible." The day after the earthquake in 1791, however, it is said that apertures and fissures were observed in the earth and rocks near Moodus river falls, and that stones of several tons weight were found, thrown from their places. Some disruptions from the bank of Salmon river and of Moodus river, are also supposed to have been occasioned by them.

When these noises have been perceived only within a small circle, producing a slight tremulous motion in the earth and in the river, they have been called Moodus noises ; but when they have extended a considerable distance, they have been denominated earthquakes, and have been characterized by all the circumstances which attend earthquakes usually in New-England. The earthquakes noticed in Connecticut for forty years, with scarcely an exception, have been more violent in East-Haddam, than in any other place.

This town is less hilly and broken than Haddam, and taken together has a better soil ; but is more suitable for grazing than for the culture of grain. The inhabitants are very generally farmers, and derive considerable profits from their stock and dairies, and from their wood and lumber.

Salmon river, described in the account of Chatham, washes its western border for four miles.

In the north-eastern part of East-Haddam parish, is a pond, spreading over an area of 1000 acres, sometimes called Bates's Pond, but more commonly from its form, the Round Pond, affording small fish, which at times are caught in considerable quantities.

This is the source of Moodus river, which after a winding course of four or five miles, receiving on its way the little stream called Wigwam brook, empties into Salmon-river Cove.

Two miles from its source are the falls, which have been repeatedly named. Here the water descends suddenly to the depth of seventy feet, dashing against the rocks with great vio-

lence, and producing at times a noise, heard to a considerable extent in the surrounding region.

Bog-meadow brook, in the southern part of East-Haddam parish, and Roaring brook principally in Hadlyme, are streams sufficient for turning mills a part of the year.

In the northeast corner of Millington, is the Long Pond, named like the Round Pond, from its form. Its length is two miles and its breadth half a mile ; affording also small fish.

This is the source of Eight-mile river, which after leaving Millington, passes through Pleasant Valley and Hamburg, settlements in North-Lyme, and empties into the Connecticut.

On this stream two miles from the pond are falls, more interesting than those on Moodus river. Immediately above the falls the stream divides itself into two parts, and then dashes down the rocks from 70 to 100 feet, in the course of eight or ten rods ; where the stream again unites, and passes on through a deep, narrow and gloomy opening. The rocks in the falls are curiously smoothed and scooped out by the action of water, or the whirling and friction of objects which it carries, and the scenery around is uncommonly wild, and romantic.

At the head of boat navigation on Salmon river, four miles from its mouth, are Lord's Mills, or Factories. At this excellent stand, an oil mill was erected fifty years ago, the first, it is said, erected in the State. A saw mill has also been erected here for several years, carrying eight saws and sawing a length of seventy feet. In 1814, a woollen and cotton factory were set up in the building, previously used for an oil mill. By some means not perfectly ascertained, this took fire on the night of the 30th of March 1815, and with a clothier's works, and dressing shop, and a large portion of their contents, was consumed ; occasioning a loss of 25,000 dollars. But notwithstanding this calamitous event, the proprietors, the summer after, erected a fine fire-proof brick building, 65 feet by 35, four stories, with a loft in the garret. Into this they introduced machinery in the fall, for the manufacture of woollen cloths, which now consumes wool at the rate of 16,000 pounds a year. In the spring of 1816, they introduced into it 500 spindles for spinning cotton, and intend hereafter to increase these to 2,000. In this building, is a machine room, where all the wood, brass and iron machinery, are made and repaired for the establishment. Twenty hands are employed in the woollen factory, fifteen in the cotton, and five in the machine room. The stream at this stand is equal in the driest season to two grist-mill powers, and by means of a seven-foot dam, has a head of twelve feet.

A cotton factory was erected in 1815, on the west bank of

Moodus river, a mile and a half from its mouth. The building is of stone, 60 feet by 36, three stories, with a slate roof, and is calculated to contain from 1500 to 2000 spindles. It is owned by an incorporated company, allowed to hold stock to the amount of 75,000 dollars, divided into 150 shares of 500 dollars each.

On the same stream westward, a nail factory was erected in 1809; but this lately has not been much used.

Shipbuilding was begun at East-Haddam Landing some time before the revolutionary war; and as early as that war, it was begun at Chapman's Ferry. But the business is not now carried on extensively at either of these places.

A house was built at East-Haddam Landing and a market opened for produce in 1743; since which, most of the trade in the town has centered at this spot. This Landing is a little south of the mouth of Salmon river, on the bank of the Connecticut, from which hills rise suddenly to the north and east. Here are three or four merchant stores and about twenty houses. A portion of business is also done at Chapman's Ferry and at Lord's Mills. Several coasting vessels are owned in the town, and usually two or three sea vessels.

It has been already stated that East-Haddam Society was formed in 1700. The church in this society was gathered Jan. 6, 1704, consisting of eight male members, viz. the Rev. Stephen Hosmer, ordained its pastor on the 3d of May following, and seven brethren from the church in Haddam.

Mr. Hosmer preached to this people forty-five years and sustained a respectable character.

The Rev. Joseph Fowler succeeded him in 1751, and was also deservedly esteemed.

The Rev. Elijah Parsons was ordained in East-Haddam in 1772, and is still living.

The Rev. Isaac Parsons was ordained colleague pastor with him in 1816.

The Society of Millington, in the east part of East-Haddam, was incorporated in Oct. 1733, and the church was formed, it is supposed, Dec. 2, 1736; as the first pastor, the Rev. Timothy Symmes, was ordained at that time. The members, generally at least, were taken from the church in East-Haddam.

Mr. Symmes, in the great revival which spread in New-England a few years after his ordination, had his feelings, (as is reported,) extravagantly raised, and pursued his work with misguided zeal. This excited uneasiness, which closed his services in this place.

The Rev. Hobart Estabrook, son of the Rev. Mr. Estabrook of Canterbury, was ordained in Millington in 1745. He died in 1766, and is still remembered with affection and respect as a worthy minister.

The Rev. Diodate Johnson, son of the Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme, succeeded him the next year.

Possessed of superior abilities and ardent piety, Mr. Johnson bid fair to be a distinguished ornament and blessing to the church. But the consumption, (a disease to which his family connections have been uncommonly subject,) closed his days in the sixth year of his ministry. When struck with death, he was sitting in his chair, reading the prayer in Doddridge's *Rise and Progress*, entitled, "A meditation and prayer suited to the case of a dying christian."

The Rev. Eleazer Sweetland, was ordained in this place in 1777, and died in 1787.

The Rev. William Lyman, D. D. succeeded him in the close of the same year, and is the pastor of the church at the present time.

The Society of Hadlyme was incorporated in Oct. 1742, and was thus called, because it was made partly from East-Haddam and partly from Lyme. The church was organized, with ten male members, on the 26th of June 1745, and on the 18th of the succeeding September, the Rev. Grindall Rawson, who had been minister several years at South-Hadley, Mass. was installed their pastor.

He was remarkable for pleasantry in conversation, and had an uncommon talent in reconciling parties at variance. He died in 1777.

The Rev. Joseph Vaill, the present pastor of Hadlyme church, was ordained in 1780.

Of fifty-five members, belonging to this church in April, of the last year, twenty-seven lived within the town of East-Haddam.

A disagreement in East-Haddam Society respecting the spot, where their present meeting-house should be set, produced a division among the people. The portion dissatisfied with its location, were formed into an Episcopal society April 27, 1791, and the Rev. Solomon Blakesley was placed over them as deacon in 1792, and in full orders in 1793, and he has generally laboured with them and some neighbouring societies since.

A few Baptists arose in Millington in 1789 or 90, with whom some families are now connected at East-Haddam Landing.

In Millington also are a few people of the Methodist persuasion.

A school was probably kept in this town as early as the formation of East-Haddam Society. There was but one until 1729 or 30. In Millington and Hadlyme there must have been schools as soon as those societies were formed. There are now in the town 19, viz. 8 in East-Haddam Society, one or two of which are taught by men through the year, 7 in Millington, and 4 in Hadlyme.

The Hon. Joseph Spencer of this town, without the advantages of a regular and public education, acquired that general knowledge, and that acquaintance with business, which enabled him to discharge happily and usefully the various duties to which he was called. His mind was early impressed with the reality and importance of religious subjects, and comforted by the consolations of the Gospel, though circumstances prevented his professing Christ for a season. Not long after the settlement of Mr. Estabrook in Millington, he communicated to him in writing, a very humble and satisfactory account of the exercises of his soul, and then came forward and united with the church under his care; in which some years after, he was elected a deacon. A long and humble walk with God, evinced the sincerity of his profession; and he at last died, as might be expected, with strong and joyful expectations of a blessed immortality.

His public employments were very numerous. In 1758 he went into the northern army in the capacity of a major, under Col. Nathan Whiting, and the two following years as a lieutenant-colonel, in the second French war; where he acquired the reputation of a brave and good officer. In 1775, in the war of the revolution, he was appointed a brigadier-general, and the next year a major-general in the army of the United States, a post which he resigned in 1778. From the autumn of 1753 till his death in 1789, he was judge of probate for the district of East-Haddam. In 1766, he was elected into the Council of the State, where he remained until 1779, being appointed for the last year a judge of Hartford county court. At this time a prejudice arose against him among the freemen, because he did not, in a particular instance, march some troops under his command on to Rhode-Island; and he lost his election as an assistant. But the same year, the Assembly, entertaining a high sense of his worth, sent him a representative to Congress; and in 1780, he was elected again into the Council, and thus annually elected during life.

In the first parish in this town, there was some special attention to religion in 1802, and again in 1816. Some seasons of gentle refreshing from the presence of the Lord have occurred in Millington; and there have been within a few years, several seasons of more than ordinary attention to the concerns of the soul in Hadlyme, and the state and prospects of that society have been greatly improved.

In each of the parishes in this town, are one or more female charitable societies.

A

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF SAYBROOK.



DISSATISFIED with the civil and religious state of things in England in the time of Charles I. Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, Lord Rich and other gentlemen of distinction, contemplated a removal to America; and in prosecution of their design, procured of Robert, Earl of Warwick, March 19, 1631, a patent of all that territory, "which lies west from Narraganset river, a hundred and twenty miles on the sea coast; and from thence in latitude and breadth aforesaid, to the South Sea." In July 1635, they appointed John Winthrop, son of the governor of Massachusetts, then in England, their agent, to build a fort at Connecticut river, to erect houses for the accommodation of himself and men, and for the reception of persons of quality; and they constituted him governor of Connecticut river, of the harbour and places adjoining, for the space of one year from his arrival there.

Thus commissioned, and furnished with men and means for the undertaking, he shipped for New-England. On his arrival at Boston, Oct. 8th, he found that some people had just gone from Massachusetts and settled upon Connecticut river, within the patent held by their lordships. But upon the agreement of his father and other magistrates, that those settlers should either remove, or the patentees be satisfied in some other way, he dispatched carpenters and workmen to the mouth of the Connecticut; who arrived there in the close of November and entered upon their work. Mr. Winthrop followed them, and superintended their labours during the continuance of his commission.

The level and pleasant tract, two miles northwest from the bar, called Saybrook Point, was selected for the beginning of a settlement; and was laid out with care, as it was expected to be-

come, not only the residence of great men, but the center of great business and wealth. This is a mile in length, and is lined on the north and south by coves and meadows. On this, several parallel streets were laid out, intersected by others at suitable distances. On the east end, in front of Tomb Hill, a site was chosen for a fortification. Back from this, was a square, on which it was intended, the houses should be erected for the illustrious personages expected from Europe, while a square further west was reserved for public uses.

The fortification and some other buildings were immediately begun, under the direction of Mr. David Gardiner, a skilful engineer, who had been procured for the purpose in England; and that the workmen and inhabitants might be the more secure, palisades were placed across the west end or neck of the Point. This Mr. Gardiner became the lieutenant of the Fort, and promoted the views and interests of those who were concerned in the settlement, several years after the expiration of the commission of Mr. Winthrop.

In the summer of 1639, Col. George Fenwick, one of the patentees, arrived from England, and gave to the tract about the mouth of the river, the name of Saybrook, in honour of Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, his principal associates. From this time until Dec. 1644, he superintended and governed the inhabitants, and then sold the jurisdiction of Saybrook to Connecticut Colony; as his brethren had given up the idea of emigrating to America. They were prevented from emigrating for a season, both by the dangers apprehended from the Indians at Saybrook, and by opposition to their removal made in England; and afterwards, by a change in public affairs, they hoped to enjoy that liberty at home, which they had anticipated in the American wilderness, and therefore abandoned the project altogether; but Lord Say and Seal particularly, was ever friendly to this settlement, and contributed to the promotion of its prosperity.

The territory to which the name of Saybrook was applied, and which was sold to the Connecticut Colony, included most of the present townships of Saybrook and Lyme. The latter town was incorporated in May 1667.

Saybrook was at first considered to be six miles long, but was really eight and a half, and its length was increased two miles in 1669 agreeable to statements made in the account of Haddam; so that its present length is ten and a half miles. This is its length at a medium. Its breadth varies from five to six and a half miles, and it contains by computation 40,800 acres. It is bounded by Connecticut river on the east, which separates it from Lyme; by Long-Island Sound on the south, by Killing-

worth on the west, and by Haddam on the north ; and comprises four parishes, viz. Saybrook, Westbrook, Pautapoug and Chester parishes. Saybrook parish is the south-eastern section of the town. This section the Indians called Pattaquasset. West of this is Westbrook parish, which was called by its Indian name, Pochaug, until Oct. 1810. North of these two parishes is Pautapoug, (incorporated before Westbrook but settled later,) an Indian name still used by the English. Northward still is Chester, which the Indians called Pattaquounk.

Some individuals who left England with Mr. Winthrop in 1635, and others who left it with Col. Fenwick in 1639, become settlers at Saybrook Point : but their number was small. About 1646, some individuals moved into the place from Hartford and Windsor. From a division of lands made in 1648, there appear to have been 43 proprietors then in the town. Among them, were the ancestors of the Barkers, Bulls, Bushnells, Chapmans, Clarks, Lays, Lords, Parkers, Pratts and Posts ; as there were of the Champions, Griswolds, Lees and Wades, who settled afterwards in Lyme ; and of the Backuses, Blisses, Fitches, Huntingtons, Hydes, Larrabees, Leffingwells, Masons and Budds, who removed about 1660, either from the bounds of this town or Lyme, and settled Norwich. These all lived upon the Point or in its immediate neighbourhood ; as did also the ancestors of the Chalkers and Tullies, who were very early associated with them. There were one or two families at Saybrook Ferry in 1663, and about this period some families settled west of Oyster river. Among the early settlers in Saybrook parish, after those which have been mentioned, were the ancestors of the Waterhouses, Kirtlands, and Shipmans ; and also of the Whittleseys, Willards and Lyndes, which last families were from Boston. About 1710, a family by the name of Ayres settled in the northern part of this parish, at Ayres's Point.

The settlement in Westbrook began as early as 1664, near the east border of Pochaug river, between the meeting-house and the Sound. Some of the first settlers in this parish were of the name of Lay and Post from Saybrook parish or from Lyme, of Hart and Wright from Guilford, of Stannard and Spencer from Haddam, of Kelsey from Killingworth, of Denison from Stonington, of Deval or Dee from Seakonnet R. I., and of Muddock from East-Hampton, Long-Island.

John Denison from Stonington, and some families of Lays and Pratts from Saybrook parish or Lyme, settled at Pautapoug Point about 1690. John Starkey from London, the Heydens from Boston, and Charles Williams from Rhode-Island, united with these some time after. Families by the name of Platts were early settlers in the west part of Pautapoug parish.

Jonah Dibble from Haddam was an inhabitant of Chester in 1692, and Andrew Warner from Hadley, about 1696. The ancestors of the Parkers, Shipmans, Waterhouses and Webbs from Saybrook parish, were early settlers in this place. George Willard and Andrew Southworth from the same parish, Joel Canfield and Gideon Leet from Durham, settled in it about 1745.

In this town there were four Indian settlements. One of these was about the mouth of Oyster river. Another was on Obed's Hammock, near the mouth of Pochaug river, where Indians lived till within fifty or sixty years. A third was at Ayres's Point, and so northward to Pautapoug Point. A fourth was on, or near the Indian reservation in Chester, mentioned in the account of Haddam.

From Oyster river the Indians may have carried their dead to the grave-yard at Black-Hall in Lyme, for interment; but they are known to have buried at, or near all the other settlements in the town. Their bones have been found frequently on Pautapoug Point, and in one or two instances intire skeletons. Back of Ayres's Point on a sandy plain, are numerous hillocks or tumuli, covered with small stones, which have been thought to be Indian graves; but of this there is no certainty: for though bones have been found on the plain, they were in such a state of decay, as to render it impossible to determine whether they ever belonged to human bodies. Here Indian arrows, pestles, axes, &c. have been often found.

The Indians in this town and in the vicinity were subject some years before the English settled upon Connecticut river, to the Pequots, a warlike and powerful nation, who lived principally in the towns of New-London, Groton and Stonington. These had become already distinguished for their jealousies of and cruelties to the English, and had communicated their malignant feelings to all whom they could influence. In 1634, some of their confederates murdered Capt. Stone and Capt. Norton, and their whole crew, consisting of eight men, half a mile above Saybrook Point; plundered the vessel of such articles as they wished, and then burned her down to the water's edge and sunk her. It may not be unsuitable to notice, that some of the timber and plank of this vessel were found so recently as 1785, together with a quantity of bar iron, and a few other articles. In 1635, they received and protected individuals, who had been concerned in the murder of Mr. Oldham at Block-Island.

But notwithstanding these recent and abominable transactions, they consented to hold a treaty with Mr. Winthrop and his men, and gave to the English their right to Connecticut river, and the adjacent country. Thus they excited a hope of peace and safety. But a few months, according to the testimony of Dr. Trum-

bull and various other writers, disclosed their treachery and wickedness. For in the beginning of Oct. 1636, as five men from Saybrook fort went to get hay at Calves' island, four miles north, near Lyme shore ; some Pequots who had concealed themselves in the high grass, surprised them, caught one, a godly young man, by the name of Butterfield, and tortured him to death : from which circumstance the place was named Butterfield's meadow. The other four escaped to their boat, but one of them was wounded with five arrows.

A few days after this, Joseph Tilly, master of a bark, came to anchor nearly opposite Calves' island, and taking one man with him, went on shore for the purpose of fowling. As soon as he had discharged his piece, a large number of Pequots rising from their concealment, took him and killed his companion ; and then gratified their malice by putting him to torture. They first cut off his hands and then his feet ; after which he lived three days. But as nothing which they inflicted upon him excited a groan, they pronounced him a stout man. The place where he was taken and tortured has ever since been called Tilly's Point.

Within a fortnight of these transactions, the following calamity was experienced. A house had been erected about two miles from the fort, (at Cornfield Point as is supposed,) and six men detached from the garrison to keep it. As three of them were fowling near the house, (a practice which the lieutenant had strictly forbid,) they were suddenly attacked by nearly one hundred Pequots ; two were taken, and one fought his way through them sword in hand, wounded with two arrows, but not mortally.

The following winter the fort was little better than in a state of constant siege. None could go from it without hazard ; and the cattle, stacks of hay, and almost every thing belonging to it at any distance were destroyed. When the spring arrived, the enemy were still more troublesome. As Lieut. Gardiner was going out in the month of March, with ten or twelve men to burn the marshes, the enemy rose upon them, just as they had turned south from the palisades, killed three of the men and wounded a fourth, so that he died in the fort the next day. The lieutenant was slightly wounded, but was able with most of his men to retreat. Encouraged by this success, the Indians followed them, surrounded the fort, and challenged them to fight ; mocking them in the groans and pious invocations of their friends whom they had tortured ; till a dexterous use of the guns loaded with grape shot, compelled them to retire. After this, Indians in several canoes beset a shallop, having three men on board, as it was sailing down the river. They shot one of them through the head with an arrow, who fell overboard. The other two they took, and ripped them from the bottom of their bellies to their throats,

cleft them down their backs, and then suspended them on trees by the side of the river; that the English might behold these objects of their vengeance. One of the Indians concerned in these barbarities, was Nepaupuck, a famous Pequot captain, who for this and other murders was beheaded at New-Haven in 1639, and whose head was set upon a pole in the market place.

In the midst of these calamities, Capt. John Mason was sent with 20 men to reinforce the garrison at Saybrook: after whose arrival the Indians withdrew very generally, from that quarter. He was soon relieved by Capt. John Underhill with 20 men sent from Massachusetts, and he returned to Hartford. But a party of Pequots in the month of April waylaid some of the people of Weathersfield, killed nine persons, and took two maids captive. They also killed twenty cows and did other damage.

By these repeated murders and injuries, the inhabitants of Connecticut Colony were greatly alarmed; not only for the safety of their friends at Saybrook, but for the safety of themselves and families. They saw nothing before them but destruction, unless the rage and power of the Pequots could be broken. The General Court therefore, being summoned together on the 1st of May, came to the resolution of waging immediate war with that perfidious and cruel nation. Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies also, hearing of the outrages of the Pequots, resolved to aid their Connecticut brethren in prosecuting the war against them. But the crisis admitted of no unnecessary delay. The Connecticut troops were raised forthwith, and on Wednesday, the 10th of May, Capt. John Mason, appointed commander of the expedition, with 90 men, almost the whole efficient force of Hartford, Weathersfield and Windsor; and Uncas, sachem of Moheagan, with about 70 Moheagan and river Indians; went on board three small vessels at Hartford, and fell down the river for Saybrook fort. Not understanding the channel they ran aground several times, and did not arrive at the fort until Monday, the 15th of the month. But when they had got as far as Chester, the Indians, being impatient of delays, were permitted to go on shore, and proceed on foot. On their way, they fell in with about 40 of the enemy, killed six, and took one a prisoner, a notorious villain, who had practised much treachery and mischief against the inhabitants of the fort. The Indians insisted upon punishing him according to the barbarous custom of their ancestors, and in existing circumstances were not opposed.

Capt. Underhill with 19 men belonging to the garrison, joined the expedition, and 20 of Mason's men were sent back to protect their friends up the river. But the army was detained till Friday by contrary winds; and the officers were divided in sentiment, whether to go directly to the Pequot settlements, or

to sail to Narraganset, march into the country and so come upon them if possible by surprise. The latter course was finally adopted; and on Saturday they arrived at Narraganset, and at the close of the following Thursday, in the neighbourhood of the Pequots; having received on their way an accession of about 500 Indians, Narragansets and others.

It had been ascertained that the Pequots were collected in two strong forts, called **Mistic fort**, and **Sassacus's fort**. The army was near the former, which contained at this time four or five hundred inhabitants, men, women and children, and 150 warriors, who had been sent on that day from the other fort, with a view to go out on an excursion against the English settlements. As the troops from Saybrook had been seen to pass by the Thames, the Indians drew the conclusion that they durst not attack them, and gave themselves up to merriment on that account, singing and dancing till midnight. After this they sunk into a deep sleep; and Mason and his men marched forward to the confines of their fortress. It was now nearly day-light, on Friday, the 26th of May, and not a moment was to be lost. Capt. Mason therefore proceeded with one part of the troops to attack the fort on its north-eastern side, and Capt. Underhill, with another to attack it on its western side. They got within a rod or two of the fort, when a dog's barking awoke the Indian centinel, who instantly roused his brethren. But the assailants fired through the palisades, and soon effected an entrance, and a desperate conflict ensued. For some time the victory was doubtful. In this situation, Mason ordered the fort to be burnt, and immediately took fire and put it to the mats on the wigwams. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and the English retreated and formed a circle around the fort; while the friendly Indians who had been disheartened, resumed courage and formed an outer circle. Many within the fort were consumed in the conflagration, others mounting the palisades were a fair mark for the English muskets, and others rushing forward to make their escape, were cut down with the sword. In little more than an hour about 600 Pequots in one way or another were killed, while 7 only escaped and 7 were made prisoners. The English had only two men killed, and about 20 wounded.

The next day in marching to Pequot harbour, whither they had ordered their vessels, a running fight ensued with 300 warriors from Sassacus's fort, who were frantic with passion upon the destruction of their brethren. In this fight the English and their associates suffered no loss, while several of the enemy were slain. They entered their vessels, and in about three weeks from the time they left Hartford, they returned to their respective habitations.

But the Pequots at Sassacus's fort, deeming it unsafe to remain in that region, burnt their wigwams, and dispersed in various rambling parties. But their dispersion did not wholly secure them. The Legislature appointed Capt. Mason, and furnished him with men to prosecute the war; some forces were sent from Massachusetts for this purpose; and the Indians, who had been inimical to the Pequots, willingly came forward and united in destroying them. One of their parties was taken by the Massachusetts troops, united with some of the Narraganset Indians. Another party crossed Connecticut river and proceeded westward, near the Sound. Some English scouts had a skirmish with these on a hill in Saybrook parish, whence they fled into a neighbouring swamp, from which circumstance, the hill is called Pequot Hill, and the swamp, Pequot Swamp to this day. A few of these were pursued by some English soldiers, and by some Moheagans, down the eastern shore of the harbour west of Guilford. They crossed the harbour, but were taken as they ascended the opposite bank. Among these was a sachem, (according to the Manuscripts of the Rev. Mr. Ruggles of Guilford,) whom Uncas shot with an arrow. He then cut off his head, and put it in the fork of an oak, where the skull remained for many years. From this transaction the harbour has ever since been called Sachem's head. But the fugitives generally proceeded to a large swamp in Fairfield. Thither they were pursued and surrounded; about 20 were killed and 180 taken prisoners. The others escaped and fled.

By these various attacks and losses, the Pequots were completely subdued as a nation. Their conquest was of the greatest importance to the settlement in Saybrook, and to the other settlements on Connecticut river. It indeed struck a general terror into the Indians through the country, and prevented their rising in great numbers against the English for nearly forty years.

The lands in the south-eastern division of this township, throughout the greater part of Saybrook parish, are level and easily cultivated; and enriched by the white-fish and other manures, are very productive. The same is true of smaller tracts in other parts of the town, in the vicinity of the Sound and of the river; but the lands back are generally stoney and somewhat hilly, though there are few hills of much note. Cow Hill, and Pequot Hill, (already named,) in Saybrook parish, Robert's Hill and Bork Hill in Pautapoug, and Horse Hill between this town and Killingworth, are among the more important.

The streams in this town, as well as in the other towns in the county, are small.

Chester river has its sources in the southern part of Haddam

and in Cedar-swamp Pond. The branches unite at Chester Cove, at the head of tide water, a mile from Connecticut river, and for half that distance, from Middlesex turnpike bridge, the river admits of large vessels.

Cedar-swamp Pond is remarkable only, for its being formed by a dam, sufficiently wide for a cart-path, which was apparently made by beavers. Directly below this is the swamp which imparts to it its name.

There is another pond in Chester parish, on very high ground, called Shipman's Pond, which sends forth a small stream.

Deep river is said to derive its waters partly from Cedar swamp and partly from sources farther south. It empties into Connecticut river a little south of Chester river.

Fall river, (so called from its passing over some inconsiderable falls,) rises in the west part of Pautapoug, and unites with the Connecticut a little above Pautapoug Point.

Oyster river rises in Pequot Hill, and runs southerly into the Sound. This stream derives its name from the oysters which used to be caught near its mouth. Some are taken there now and also clams. On this stream Mr. Francis Bushnell erected a corn-mill in 1662, the first erected in the town; for which the proprietors gave him a farm, on condition that a mill should be kept there continually, and that the inhabitants should have equal privileges in regard to grinding: and the farm is held by his descendants on these conditions at the present time.

Pochaug river rises in the west part of Pautapoug, and takes a southern direction through the center of Westbrook, and empties into Westbrook harbour. This receives near its mouth, Menunketesuck river, whose head waters are in the edge of Haddam, whence it passes through the parish of North Killingworth, part of the parish of Killingworth, and then turns eastward into Westbrook.

Westbrook harbour serves as an indifferent shelter for small vessels. It formerly furnished a considerable shad fishery: but in latter years the shad have become scarce. Shell fish are caught in the harbour for the use of the inhabitants, and are occasionally carried to the neighbouring places.

A quarry of Steatite or Soap stone exists in Pautapoug, half a mile north of the Congregational meeting-house. This appears to have been known to the Indians, as pots and mortars made of this stone have been found in their graves on the Point, and in fields in the neighbourhood. Thirty or forty years since, it was procured by the owners of a furnace in Killingworth, for the purpose of making an oven for baking steel. In 1815, some gentlemen obtained a lease of the quarry for 20 years, got out fifty tons of

the stone and sent it to New-York; where upon examination, it was declared to possess durable qualities, and to be susceptible of a fine polish, but to be too hard to be extensively useful.

A quarry of Gneiss stone, resembling the quarries in Haddam, called Deep-river-Quarry, because it is in the neighbourhood of that river, was opened in 1812. This is near a cove, navigable for scows, half a mile from Connecticut river. Several hands have been employed in it, and it promises to be profitable.

Another quarry of a similar description was opened some years after on Mitchell's Neck. Some others were opened in the vicinity last year; and one, two or three years ago near Cedar-swamp.

Several persons have been mentioned as emigrating from this town to Lyme and to Norwich. In the former, settlements began about 1654, and in the latter, in 1660. The reason of the emigration to Norwich was as follows. In some of the wars between Uncas, and the Narragansets, they besieged him and his men in his fort near the Thames, until their provisions were almost exhausted. He found means of acquainting the scouts from Saybrook fort with his situation, and of apprizing them of the danger to which the English would be exposed, if the Moheagans were destroyed. In these circumstances, Mr. Thomas Leffingwell, an ensign at the fort, loaded a canoe with provisions, and under cover of the night paddled it to the Thames, and relieved him: soon after which the siege was raised. For this kindness, Uncas gave him most, if not the whole of the township of Norwich. In June 1659, a formal deed was given of this township to Mr. Leffingwell, Capt. Mason, Mr. Fitch and 32 others, for which they allowed him as an additional compensation about 70 pounds. The next spring, Mr. Fitch, and the greater part of his church and congregation moved to that town. Some families removed from this town to Hebron about 1704, to Salisbury about 1773 or 74, to Durham in the State of New-York about 1788, to Fairfield also in that State about 1794, and families and individuals have removed to various other places.

But one person an inhabitant of this town has ever been convicted of a capital offence, and that was a Pequot squaw, living in the family of the Rev. Mr. Worthington of Westbrook. She murdered her own child, a bastard, by striking it on the head. It was found hid in Mr. Worthington's barn, and languished ten hours after the wound was given. Her trial was had before the Hon. Jonathan Law, chief judge, and four assistants, at a special session held in Westbrook, Nov. 15, 16 and 17, 1737, and she was executed at New-London on the 3d of May, 1738.

Another murder was committed in this town Oct. 14, 1772, by James Shields, on the person of James Johnson. Both were

foreigners. Johnson had been labouring as a journeyman at the carriage-making business at Saybrook, was that day out of his time, and had crossed over into Lyme, going eastward. Here Shields met him, and after drinking freely together, enticed him back over the ferry, and in the hollow a little west of the ferry, and directly south of the stage road, murdered him, (for his money as was supposed, which consisted only of a few shillings,) by stabbing him in several places with a narrow chisel. He then stripped the body and hid it in the bushes, (where it was discovered nine days after,) and then went down to the sea shore, crossed to Long-Island and escaped. For another murder he was afterwards hanged at the southward, and at the gallows confessed his villainy in killing Johnson.

Horn and shell combs have been manufactured many years in Saybrook parish, and two or three years since were manufactured at Pautapoug Point.

Williams's Ivory Comb Factory near the mouth of Fall river in Pautapoug parish was established in 1802, but did but little business till 1807. In 1816, this was united with a comb factory which was erected in 1809 on Deep river. In this united establishment, more than 20 men are employed, and 50,000 dozen combs annually manufactured. The old stand on Fall river is improved for a factory of ivory buttons. In this four and sometimes more workmen are employed.

On Chester river are two forges, one set up about 1790, the other in 1818.

On this stream, L'Hommedieu's Factory was erected in 1811, for making patent double podded gimlets. In this, machinery is used for cutting steel plates into pieces of proper size and length for gimlets, for double stamping and rounding them, smoothing the shank and bowls, forming the screw, and for turning and perforating the handles. Twenty men have been sometimes employed, and more than 10,000 dollars worth of gimlets manufactured in a year. In 1815, the owners procured machinery for making patent single twist augers; and since that time have directed their attention principally to this branch of manufacture. Within about twelve months, they have made more than 8000 for the navy of the United States and some for individuals.

Shipbuilding is occasionally carried on in one yard on Saybrook Point.

This business was begun by Mr. John Tucker at Pautapoug Point about 1720, but was not extensively carried on for many years. In 1775, the ship *Oliver Cromwell*, of 24 guns, was built at this place by Mr. Uriah Heyden. For ten or fifteen years before the late war, from 1200 to 2000 tons of shipping were

annually launched from the Point and the yards in the neighbourhood.

In 1740, shipbuilding was commenced in Westbrook. The yards are all on Pochaug river, one and two miles from its mouth, from which vessels are let down to the Sound. In these 1000 tons of shipping are calculated to be built annually.

This business was commenced in Chester, near the mouth of Chester Cove in 1755. More recently a few vessels have been built a mile westward: but the business in this parish is now generally discontinued.

This town has more commerce than any other town in the county excepting Middletown. It is principally coasting. Each parish has a share of trade, but most is done in Saybrook parish and in Pautapoug.

Business began to thrive at Pautapoug Point soon after the revolutionary war. Since that time most of the buildings have been erected upon it and in the vicinity. There are now on the Point about 30 dwelling-houses and 100 within the circuit of a mile, a few merchant stores, and some mechanic shops. Besides the shipbuilding which has been just noticed, the inhabitants have had a considerable concern in navigation.

This point is 100 rods long and lies between two coves, called the North and South Coves. The buildings are principally on one street running lengthwise through it, parallel with which a street has been recently laid out. To this Point, the river is open through the winter, and it is of course, the place where vessels are frequently laid up and goods deposited, while the river is frozen over above.

It suffered much by the restrictive system, and the succeeding war, particularly by a visit from the English in April, 1814.

Vessels from the squadron blockading New-London had often gone out and cruised in the Sound. On the evening following the 7th of April two or three of these anchored off Saybrook bar. They immediately dispatched for Pautapoug, two brigs, each carrying 9 or 12 pound carronades and 50 or 60 men each, and four barges, supposed to have 25 men each, under the command of Lieut. Coote, completely prepared with torches, combustibles, &c. for the enterprise which they accomplished. Before 11 o'clock they were discovered entering the mouth of the river, by the keeper of the light-house, and before 12, many of the men landed at Saybrook Point, and went into the old fort, where no force was then stationed to resist them. The distance from this place to Pautapoug Point, is between five and six miles; but being retarded by a strong northerly wind and the freshet, they did not arrive there till about four o'clock. The day morning, the 8th of April. The people knew nothing of

their being in the river more than 30 minutes before they arrived and took possession of the Point; and some had no knowledge of it, before the work of conflagration was begun. Picket guards searched houses and stores for arms and ammunition, while the men generally were employed in setting fire to the vessels, lying in the river, at the Point, and on the stocks along the North and South Coves. About 10 o'clock, they called in their guards and proceeded down the river, with a brig, schooner and two sloops. But the wind shifting from the northeast to the southeast, they set fire to all these excepting the schooner, which they anchored about a mile and a quarter below the Point, where they remained till evening. Twenty-two vessels of various descriptions were destroyed, and a loss occasioned, computed at 160,000 dollars, 60,000 of which fell on the inhabitants of Pautapoug.

When the enemy first landed, the people living on the Point and in the vicinity were in no situation to oppose them. In the course of the day, some forces collected from Pautapoug and other places west of the river; while on the east side, some collected from Lyme and New-London: but the work of destruction was finished and the British were more than a mile down the river. The plan adopted was to oppose them on their way out, for which stations were taken on both sides. But the enemy were detained as has been stated. About sunset a field-piece was planted on a point near their resting place, which by several well directed shots, compelled them to leave the schooner. One of these shots killed two men and wounded a third. When night came on, it was excessively dark and no object could be seen, and they proceeded silently down the river, and arrived at their vessels about 10 o'clock in the evening. Many shots were directed against them on the supposition of their being on their way, some of which struck their boats, and probably did some execution.

During the day and the evening, the lives of the Americans were not exposed; and though the British were abundantly on our coast in the course of the last war and engaged in several encounters with our men; it is worthy of remark, that no American belonging to Saybrook or Middletown was killed, excepting Mr. Charles Dolf, a worthy inhabitant of Saybrook Point. He lost his life Jan. 15, 1815, in retaking a sloop from the privateer Boxer of Lisbon. At the same time Cyphenas Cowles, lieutenant of the privateer was killed, and five seamen were taken.

The pious people who first came to Saybrook Point, and suffered so much from the Indians, were instructed and comforted by the Rev. John Higginson, whose ministrations were "suited

ble, seasonable and profitable, according to the then present dispensation of Providence."

Mr. Higginson, came with his father, the Rev. Francis Higginson from Leicester in England in 1629, to Salem in Massachusetts, where his father re-settled. After labouring at Saybrook three or four years, he went to Guilford, and was one of the seven pillars of the church formed in that town in 1643; where he assisted his father-in-law, the Rev. Henry Whitfield, in the instruction of the people, both before and after the formation of the church. From the return of Mr. Whitfield to England in 1650, he was sole teacher at Guilford until 1660, when he determined to go to England himself and join his respected relative and friend; and he took shipping for the purpose. But being forced into Salem by contrary winds, the people there persuaded him to settle as colleague with his father; and he was accordingly set apart to the work of the ministry in that place, on the 29th of August, in the last mentioned year, where he died Dec. 9, 1708, in the 93d year of his age, having been in the ministry 72 years. "This reverend person," says Cotton Mather, "has been always valued for his useful *preaching*, and his holy *living*: besides his constant labours in the pulpit, whereby his own flock has been edified; the whole country has by the press enjoyed some of his composures, and by his hand the composures of others also, passing through the press, have been accompanied." He wrote the attestation to the Magnalia, and among other compositions which he published, was a volume of sermons, dedicated to the people of Saybrook, Guilford and Salem.

The Rev. Thomas Peters succeeded Mr. Higginson at Saybrook, and after a ministry of a few years, returned to England in 1645.

Neither of the above clergymen were ordained in Saybrook, and no church was organized there until 1646, the time of the ordination of the Rev. James Fitch.

Mr. Fitch came to New-England in company with thirteen other youth, designed for the holy ministry. He spent some years at Hartford, engaged in preparatory studies. After his settlement at Saybrook, his talents drew several families from Hartford and Windsor to that town; but in 1660, agreeable to what has been related, he was induced with the greater part of his people to remove to Norwich. In that town he not only instructed his own charge, but acquiring the knowledge of the Moheagan language, he instructed the Indians around him in the principles of christianity, and exerted himself to dissuade them from their savage mode of life. A very high, and it is believed, a very just character, is given of him on his monument, which will communicate all the other particulars respecting him, which

need to be related in this work. This, translated from the latin, is as follows : " In this grave are deposited the remains of that truly reverend man, Mr. JAMES FITCH. He was born at Bok-
ing, in the county of Essex in England, the 24th of December, in the year of our Lord 1622. Who, after he had been most excellently taught the learned languages, came into New-England, at the age of 16 ; and then spent seven years under the instruction of those very famous men, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone. Afterwards he discharged the pastoral office fourteen years at Saybrook. Thence he removed with the greater part of his church to Norwich ; where he spent the other years of his life in the work of the ministry. In his old age indeed, he was obliged to cease from his public labours, by reason of bodily indisposition, and at length retired to his children, in Lebanon ; where, after spending nearly half a year, he slept in Jesus, in the year 1702, on the 18th of November, in the 80th year of his age."

" He was a man, as to the smartness of his genius, the solidity of his judgment, his charity, holy labours, and every kind of purity of life ; and also as to his skill and energy of preaching, inferior to none."

Lessened in population and wealth by the emigration to Norwich, Saybrook remained destitute until 1670, when the Rev. Thomas Buckingham was settled there. Mr. Buckingham was of Welsh extraction. His parents emigrated to Milford in this State in 1646, and he was born during their passage across the Atlantic. Whether he was educated privately by some of the New-England clergy, or went to Europe for an education is unknown ; nor is any direct information possessed respecting his talents or character. He was one of the founders and trustees of Yale-College, and exercised a general superintendence over it in the last years of his life, as it was then located at Saybrook. He was also a moderator of the Board which adopted the Saybrook Platform in 1708. He died in 1709.

The Rev. Azariah Mather, a descendant of the Mather family, which furnished so many distinguished clergymen in the early periods of New-England, succeeded him in 1710.

Mr. Mather had been a tutor of the College in Saybrook, and had enjoyed an opportunity to become acquainted with the people during his tutorship. As a linguist he greatly excelled, and was an able divine. A sermon was published by him in latin, on being baptized for the dead. He was dismissed in 1732, and died in 1737.

The Rev. William Hart, son of the Rev. John Hart of East-Guilford, happily united the people of Saybrook, and was ordained their pastor in 1736.

Mr. Hart was a gentleman of respectable talents, natural and

acquired, was prudent and judicious in the management of his flock, and enjoyed to an uncommon degree, through a ministry of nearly thirty-eight years, their affection and esteem. In the course of his life, he published several occasional sermons and controversial pieces. In one of these pieces, he styled the peculiar sentiments of Dr. Hopkins, *Hopkinsianism*, which gave rise to that term, which is now so prevalent in our country.

The Rev. Frederic W. Hotchkiss was ordained colleague with him in 1783, and is now his successor.

The society or parish of Pautapoug, was incorporated in May 1722, and then included the society of Chester; but as the ancient records of the church are destroyed, it is impossible to ascertain exactly when that was gathered.

The Rev. Abraham Nott preached to the people from the incorporation of the society, but was not ordained until Nov. 1725. Nothing is known respecting him, except the general fact, that he was a respectable clergyman. He died in 1756.

The Rev. Stephen Holmes was constituted the pastor of Pautapoug by installation, the next year. In connection with the various services of the ministry, he practised physic. He deceased in 1773.

The Rev. Benjamin Dunning, who had been settled in Marlborough, a pious and worthy man, succeeded him in 1776, and died in 1785.

The Rev. Richard Ely was installed in Pautapoug, in 1786. He had been minister in North Bristol, a parish of Guilford, from June 7, 1757, until Aug. 1785. He performed public services generally, until the settlement of his colleague in 1804; soon after which he removed to Chester, and lived with his son, the late Dr. Richard Ely; where he died in 1814, at the advanced age of 81 years.

The Rev. Aaron Hovey, the colleague of Mr. Ely, is pastor in this parish at the present time.

The incorporation of Westbrook took place in May 1724, and the church was organized June 29, 1726, with 14 members. At that time the Rev. William Worthington was set over them in the Lord.

Mr. Worthington was a man of agreeable and engaging manners, a worthy minister, greatly beloved by his brethren and all who knew him. He deceased in 1756, and was succeeded the next year, by the Rev. John Devotion.

In the early part of his public life, Mr. Devotion entertained an unfavourable opinion of those sentiments, which are termed Calvinistic, but was more reconciled to them before his death, which took place suddenly, in 1802, from a fit of the apoplexy. He possessed a clear understanding, and was a good scholar.

The Rev. Thomas Rich was ordained in Westbrook in 1804, and dismissed in 1810. He was afterwards settled in Columbia in this State, but now resides in Massachusetts.

The Rev. Sylvester Selden, the present minister in Westbrook, was ordained in 1812.

The inhabitants of Chester were invested with parish privileges, in Oct. 1740, and a church was formed among them, Sept. 15, 1742.

Their first pastor was the Rev. Jared Harrison, who was ordained at the time of the formation of the church. His connection with them was dissolved, in 1751 : after which they were destitute eight years.

The Rev. Simeon Stoddard, an amiable man, grandson of the venerable Mr. Stoddard of Northampton, was ordained in Chester in 1759, and died in 1765.

The Rev. Elijah Mason, who had been a settled minister in Marlborough, succeeded Mr. Stoddard in 1767, and died in 1770.

The Rev. Robert Silliman, who had preached about thirty years, in that part of the original town of Norfolk, now called New Canaan, was installed in Chester in 1772. He died in his former parish, while on a visit to his friends in 1781, having sustained the reputation of a faithful minister.

The late Rev. Samuel Mills, was ordained in Chester in 1786.

After leaving College, Mr. Mills was employed some time in the business of keeping school. In the revolutionary war, he went into the army in the capacity of a lieutenant of horse ; where he received a wound from a cutlass, in the back of his neck, in an engagement with the British at Philadelphia. During his ministry, as his stipend was too small to support a numerous family, he usually instructed a number of youth in his own house ; and thus rendered an important service to many persons in Chester and the vicinity. But his delight was in the things of the Kingdom of God. No man was more sensible of the necessity and value of religious experience, more fond of meetings for conference and prayer, or took more delight in conversing on the doctrines of grace, revivals of religion, and the efforts recently made in Christendom for spreading the Gospel. The truths of the Bible he delivered to his people in public and private, with simplicity and plainness ; and having adorned them, by a humble, patient and prayerful life, he died in faith and hope.

The Rev. Nehemiah B. Beardsley, his successor, was ordained in the beginning of 1816.

Individuals in Pautapoug had been attached to the principles of the church of England for a considerable time ; but were unknown as a society until about 1790. These have enjoyed oc-

casionally the services of Mr. Blakesley of East-Haddam, and of some other clergymen.

The Baptists, in the west part of this parish, arose as early as 1740, and were formed into a society about 1745. They have been joined by a few families from the neighbouring parishes. Asplund represents a church to have been organized among them in 1788; but it was probably organized previously to that time.

The Baptists at Pautapoug Point arose in 1805, and their church was gathered June 18, 1811, having 40 members. A few persons from the first parish in Killingworth, united with them, in July of the same year: but these held meetings by themselves.

In the account of Haddam it was noticed, that some families in Chester belong to the Baptists in Haddam Society.

The Methodists must be considered as rising in Westbrook in 1816, though one or two families of that denomination lived there before.

The children in this town were taught in a school, kept in Saybrook parish, for many years. Schools were set up within the bounds of the other parishes as soon as they were incorporated, and probably at earlier periods. There are now in the town 19 schools, 3 of which are in Saybrook parish, 8 in Pautapoug, 5 in Westbrook, and 3 in Chester. In addition to monies drawn from time to time from the treasury of the State, these schools have the benefit of a considerable fund, belonging to the inhabitants, derived from various sources. Mr. Edward Lorey in his last will, dated June 17, 1689, gave to them 300 pounds, to be applied to the support of schooling. The Legislature, by an act passed in Oct. 1718, gave to them 50 pounds, for the same purpose, in consideration of the removal of the College. They also received another sum afterwards, accruing from the sale of Litchfield lands. A part of the legacy of Mr. Lorey was lost many years ago, by the reception of bills of credit from those who had borrowed it. The remainder was divided, in 1773 or 74, to the several parishes in the town, according to their list; and all the school-funds in the town are now given up to the parishes, to be used by them for the education of their children. Their whole amount is unknown. Pautapoug possesses \$652 43.

Reference has been repeatedly made in the preceding pages to Yale-College, as being several years in this town; and it will be proper, in this place, to relate some particulars respecting it.

This was founded in the year 1700, by ten principal clergymen in the Colony, designated for the purpose, by the general voice of their brethren and of the people. These met in Saybrook, Nov. 11, 1701, having received the patronage of the Le-

gislature ; and drew up some rules for the instruction and government of the institution ; and appointed the Rev. Abraham Pierson of Killingworth, one of their body, to take the charge of it, under the character and title of rector. On the question of its location, they were not united ; but concluded that Saybrook would be the best situation for it for the present. As the population of the Colony was confined almost wholly to the vicinity of Connecticut river and of the Sound, there was no place then, where students could be more conveniently collected. They accordingly desired the rector to remove thither ; but until he could do that, consented that what students should offer themselves, might be instructed at Killingworth ; and they appointed a tutor to assist him in his work. Several youth, who had been pursuing preparatory studies in the expectation of this seminary, came forward, were examined, and arranged in different classes, according to the proficiency which they had made. But the people of Killingworth were wholly unwilling that their pastor should be separated from them ; and of course the students were instructed in Killingworth, though the commencements were held at Saybrook, until the death of Mr. Pierson, in March 1707. The senior class was then removed to Milford, and put under the instruction of the Rev. Samuel Andrew, rector pro tempore ; while the other classes were removed to Saybrook, and put under the instruction of tutor Fiske, until commencement. After this, all the students were instructed at Saybrook by two tutors, and were peaceable and happy, making respectable advances in science, until the winter of 1715—16 ; when a serious and alarming disturbance arose among them. Nathaniel Lynde Esq. had generously given a house on the Point, for the use of the college, so long as it should remain in Saybrook. But they complained of the settlement as not being sufficiently compact, many of them being obliged to reside more than a mile from the place of public exercises ; and of their instruction and government, there being no resident rector, and the tutors sometimes very young and inexperienced. Those most dissatisfied, belonged to Hartford or the vicinity, where a strong desire prevailed to effect the removal of the college ; and it was supposed that they were instigated to the complaints which they made. In the month of April the trustees came together to consider the circumstances of the seminary, and were unhappily divided among themselves ; but gave leave to the scholars who wished for it, to repair to other places for instruction until commencement. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, two of the trustees, without the consent or knowledge of their brethren, petitioned that the college might be removed to Hartford. This surprising and ungentleman-like proceeding,

caused passions, which had long been kindling, to burst forth ; and from this time until the permanent establishment of the college at New-Haven, the subject of its location, produced more debate and division in the Legislature, and in the Corporation, among civilians and clergymen, and the people at large, than almost any other subject which has ever been agitated in Connecticut.

In this state of the public mind, the inhabitants in different parts of the Colony, in the summer of 1716, subscribed large sums for the college ; in the hope of inducing the trustees to locate it where it would best accommodate themselves. About 700 pounds sterling were subscribed, on condition of its being established at New-Haven ; 500 pounds to have it continued at Saybrook ; and a considerable sum to have it removed to Hartford or Weathersfield. At a meeting of the trustees at New-Haven in October, a vote was carried, " That considering the difficulties of continuing the collegiate school at Saybrook, and that New-Haven is a convenient place for it, for which the most liberal donations are given, the trustees agree to remove the said school from Saybrook to New-Haven, and it is now settled at New-Haven accordingly." But notwithstanding this vote, some years elapsed before all the students could be collected at New-Haven ; and before the minds of all the trustees, and of the people generally, were united and quieted with respect to its establishment at that place.

The feelings raised in the towns, most interested by this subject, may be gathered from circumstances attending the removal of the library. An unsuccessful application having been made for this by some of the trustees, the Governor and council convened in Saybrook at their request, in Dec. 1718 ; and issued a warrant to the sheriff to go and take the books. When he got to the house where they were kept, he found men collected to resist him ; but calling assistance, he forcibly entered the house, took them, and had them secured by a guard through the night. In the morning it appeared, that the carts, provided for carrying them to New-Haven were broken, and the horses turned away. New provision being made, they were conducted out of the town by the major of the county ; but some of the bridges on the road were broken up, and when they arrived at New-Haven, it was discovered, on counting the books, that about 260 were wanting. These were disposed of by persons unknown, together with some valuable papers, in the confusion which arose at the taking of the library, and no discovery was made of them afterwards. But the college had still more than 1000 volumes, and its prospects again began to brighten.

Fifteen commencements were held at Saybrook. At these

more than 60 young men were graduated, most of whom became ministers of the Gospel, and some of them characters of distinguished usefulness and excellence.

To educate young men of piety and talents for the holy ministry in the churches in the Colony, was the leading design of this institution. It was therefore early regarded, by the founders and by others, as very desirable, that these churches should have a public standard or confession of faith ; agreeable to which the instruction of the college should be conducted. This, together with the importance of such a standard on other accounts, led to various measures, which resulted in the adoption of Saybrook Platform, after the commencement in 1708.

The fort in this town, called usually Saybrook Fort, but sometimes Fort Fenwick, however it may be regarded now, was formerly a post of great importance. In this a garrison was constantly kept for a very long period, and it has usually been manned since in seasons of war and danger. It commands the entrance of Connecticut river. It was first built of wood, in front, or on the point of Tomb Hill. But as this, in some unaccountable manner, took fire in the winter of 1647, and was consumed, with some adjoining buildings, the fort was rebuilt soon after, of more substantial materials, and placed further north, on what was called New-Fort Hill. This, with some alterations, is the present fortification.

A few days after this fort was begun, in 1635, a Dutch vessel arrived from New Netherlands, with a view of taking possession of the mouth of the river, and of laying the foundation of a settlement. The English having mounted two pieces of cannon, prevented their landing, and defeated the enterprize. About the time of the Pequot war, the fort saved the inhabitants of Saybrook from being cut off by the Indians ; and in the summer of 1675, prevented the surrendry of the town to Major Andross. Had there been a very small force stationed in it in April 1814, it would also have prevented the burning at Pautapoug Point.

In regard to distinguished characters, the following may be noticed.

Mr. Winthrop who began the settlement, was one of the greatest men of his age. He was born at Groton, in England ; was educated at the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin ; and afterwards travelled through the principal countries of Europe ; acquiring a mass of information respecting those countries, and those accomplishments, which arise from an extended intercourse with polished society ; and what is much more to his honour, he maintained the unblemished morals of a puritan, in the midst of all the fascinations of the world. Coming to Massachusetts with his father, in 1631, he was elected into the magistracy. Having

returned to Europe, he received from Lord Say and Seal and others, the commission mentioned in the beginning of this account. Sometime after the fulfilment of this commission, having settled at New-London, he was successively elected to the offices of assistant, lieutenant-governor, and governor. Upon the accession of Charles II. to the throne of England, he was sent to manage the affairs of the Colony before the King; and obtained the charter, which united New-Haven Colony with Connecticut, and which was the basis of the government of Connecticut, thus enlarged, for more than a century and a half. After his return from this mission, he was placed again for many years at the head of the Colony. He died at Boston, whither he had gone to attend a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, April 5, 1676, in the 71st year of his age; where he was honourably interred in the same tomb with his father; in which also his son, the Hon. Fitz John Winthrop, another governor of Connecticut, was afterwards interred.

Mr. David Gardiner, who had been procured to superintend the building of the fort, and who afterwards commanded the garrison, was a gentleman of respectability and worth. About 1639, he removed to Manhanoc, now Gardiner's island, and was the first English inhabitant within the present limits of the State of New-York. He resided several years in East-Hampton, on Long-Island, which was settled soon after he left Saybrook; where he was frequently chosen a magistrate, and where he transacted public business until his death, in 1663. His son, David Gardiner jr., was born at Saybrook April 29, 1636, and is supposed to have been the first white child, born in the county.

George Fenwick Esq. who came to this town in 1639, was "a worthy pious gentleman, and of a good family and estate." Before he sold the jurisdiction of Saybrook, he was generally known and greatly respected in New-England, and held a seat in the board of Commissioners for the United Colonies, as being the head of Saybrook settlement. Afterwards, he was elected into the Council of Connecticut, and represented at the same board a Colony instead of a town. His wife was Lady Anne Botcler or Butler, the daughter of an English nobleman, who retained her maiden name. She died in 1648, and about that time he returned to England, where he was appointed one of the judges for the trial of Charles I. He deceased in March 1657, probably at Sussex, as his will was there proved. In this, he bequeathed 500 pounds to the public use of New-England, on condition that his friend Governor Hopkins, (who was then in England,) should approve of it, to be used in that way which he should direct. But as Mr. Hopkins, died a day or two before him, his approbation

was impossible, and so the bequest was lost. But the will itself, expressed his benevolent affections, particularly to his friends in America.

Capt. John Mason who had commanded the successful expedition against the Pequots, removed from Windsor to this town, at the request of the inhabitants in 1647, and was constituted commander of the fort. He was also "authorized to govern all the soldiers and inhabitants of the town ; to call them forth and put them in such array, as should be necessary for the general defence of the country." In 1660, he removed with Mr. Fitch and others, and settled Norwich ; where he died in 1672 or 73, in the 73d year of his age. Besides his military employments, he was an assistant in the Colony from 1642 to 1660, and thenceforward lieutenant-governor until 1670. He was a gentleman of great courage and prudence, and of unblemished morals.

The Hon. Robert Chapman, ancestor of the Chapmans in Saybrook, East-Haddam, and other parts of the State, came to Boston in the autumn of 1635, and thence, the following spring, to this town, where he spent his days. While Col. Fenwick remained in the country he was one of his particular friends and confidants, and among other services was employed by him in purchasing Manchanoc of the Indians. In connection with civil offices in the town, he held the station of an assistant from 1681 to 1685. In the near view of death, which took place in Oct. 1687, he wrote an address to his children, giving them his parting counsel. In this, after relating the religious exercises of his own mind, and making some observations on the state of the church, he exhorted them, (who were all professors of religion,) to examine well the reasons of their hope, to rely upon Christ, and to follow diligently every good work.

Mr. John Tully was born in the parish of Horley, in the county of Surry, near London, about 1639, and came to this town when a lad. From the instructions and libraries of a few gentlemen in Saybrook, he became acquainted with several branches of science, and was afterwards a teacher of arithmetic, navigation and astronomy. The almanacks published in New-England from 1681 to 1702 were composed by him. The last was printed at Boston after his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1701. He had the reputation of an intelligent and serious man.

The Hon. Samuel Lynde, son of Nathaniel Lynde Esq. whose generosity to the college, while it remained in Saybrook, has been noticed, received his education principally under rector Pierson at Killingworth. There he made those improvements, which laid a foundation for his eminence and usefulness. From 1724 until 1729, he was a justice of the quorum, and from the

latter year until 1752, judge of the county court for New-London county; thence till his death, in 1754, he was a judge of the superior court. For twenty-four years also, he held a seat in the Council. A manuscript from Saybrook, declares him to have been "a gentleman much respected for his talents and piety, a civil and religious father among the people."

Mr. David Bushnell, the ingenious inventor of the American Turtle, was a native of the parish of Westbrook. At the age of about thirty, he became a member of Yale-College, where he made uncommon improvements in mathematical science. In the last year of his Collegiate life, in 1775, he invented the machine just named, for the purpose of annoying the British shipping, which cruised upon our shores in the revolutionary war. Several other machines were invented by him for the same purpose. These gave him a very high reputation as a mechanical genius; but their effect upon the British vessels, in most instances in which they were used, consisted in terror and alarm, rather than in real injury. About 1777, having been recommended by President Stiles, Gen. Parsons and other literary characters, he was appointed captain of a company of sappers and miners, and in that capacity served through the war. Upon the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Westbrook, settled his domestic concerns, and then sailed, as was supposed, for France: since which nothing certain has been heard concerning him, but the presumption is that he died many years ago.

Mr. Bushnell was a man of very unassuming manners, reserved in his conversation, keeping all his plans to himself, and exemplary as a professor of the christian religion.

All the parishes in this town have been blessed with revivals of religion. From a revival which spread in Chester in 1803, 46 persons were added to the Congregational church in that parish, and some to the Baptist church in the west part of Pautapoug. From another revival in 1814, the same Congregational church, received an addition of 17 members. From a powerful revival which extended through Saybrook parish, Westbrook, and also the two parishes of Killingworth and the parish of East-Guilford, in the winter of 1809 and 10, more than 70 were added to the church in Saybrook, and 60 to the church in Westbrook. A less extensive revival spread in Westbrook in 1816, which resulted in the admission of 24 to the church. Twenty were gathered into the Congregational church in Pautapoug from a revival in 1814.

In the parishes in this town, as well as in other parishes in the county, there are female charitable associations.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF KILLINGWORTH.



THIS Town is bounded by the Sound, on the south ; by Guilford, or rather by Hammonnasset river, on the west ; by Durham and Haddam, on the north ; and by Saybrook, on the east. It is from 10 1-2 to 13 miles long ; from the Sound, 10 1-2 miles northward, its medium breadth is about 4 miles ; and thence forward 2 1-2. Its area is about 30,880 acres. It comprizes two parishes ; the first of which is usually called by the name of the town : the second is called North-Killingworth.

In Oct. 1663, the Legislature resolved that there should be a town at Hammonnasset ; (this Indian name being then applied to the tract now constituting Killingworth, as well as to the river on its western border,) and the same month twelve planters moved into it. These were joined by sixteen others, in the course of two or three years ; and the town was divided into 30 rights, one right being reserved for the first minister that should be settled there, and another for the support of the ministry for ever. The names of the settlers and proprietors, were as follows, viz. *John Meigs, Bryan Rosseter, John Rosseter, George Chatfield, Nathaniel Parmale, Thomas Stevens, William Stevens and Benjamin Wright, from Guilford ; William Kelsey, John Kelsey and Joseph Willcox, or Willcoxson, from Hartford ; Edward Griswold, from Saybrook ; Josias Hull, from the county of Barnstable, Mass. ; Henry Farnum and Eleazer Isbel, from Long-Island ; Samuel Buel from Wales ; William Barber, from England ; and Matthew Allen, Henry Crane, Jonathan Dummer, Joseph Hand, William Heyden, John Hodge, John Nettleton, Thomas Smith, William Wellman, Jonas Westover and Robert Williams.*

The settlement began to the left of the stage road. from Ham-

monnasset bridge to Killingworth meeting-house, and thence spread east and north. Bryan Rossiter and John Meigs, who had left Guilford in consequence of disturbances which followed the removal of Mr. Higginson, returned to that town upon the peaceable settlement of Mr. Elliot in 1664. But their places were soon filled by others. Ananias Turner and Andrew Ward moved into Killingworth as early as 1670. Robert Lane, from Derbyshire in England, and the ancestors of the Merrills and Ratty families were also early settlers. Robert Carter from Bristol, in England, became an inhabitant about 1700, and Ebenezer Hurd, from Waterbury in this State, about 1706. The Morgans in this town, are from Groton, and the Hillyards, from Stonington.

The settlement in North-Killingworth began in 1716. The first settlers in this parish, were Isaac Kelsey Esq., Dea. Josiah Hull, Dea. Joseph Willcox, Dea. Daniel Buel, John Willcox, Joseph Griswold, Nathaniel Parmelee, Ebenezer Hull, Samuel Stevens and Edward Ratty. These were all from the first parish in the town. Solomon Davis, Timothy Chittenden and Theophilus Redfield soon united with them; but from what places they emigrated, is not known. James Hill, David Blatchley and Bezaliel Bristol, moved into this place from Guilford about 1750. The Graves and Harris families are from Saybrook.

The plantation in this town was called the plantation at Hammonnasset, and the plantation between Saybrook and Guilford, until May 1667. At that time, the place was named *Kenilworth*, after a town in the county of Warwick in England, from which, according to tradition, some of the settlers at first emigrated. The name is thus spelt in the early records both of the town and colony; but by corrupt spelling or pronunciation, the present name was finally adopted.

On the 26th of Jan. 1686, the Assembly granted to the inhabitants of this town, the lands north of their bounds and of the bounds of Guilford, and west of Haddam, up to Coginchaug swamp, except such lands within these limits as were included in previous grants. These lands, thus granted, together with the lands previously possessed, were confirmed to them by a patent, given in Oct. 1703: but the jurisdiction of the tract granted in 1686, was surrendered to Durham, by agreement, in June 1708.

The Indians were very numerous in the southern part of this town, on the banks of Hammonnasset and Indian rivers, and about the harbour. Immense masses of mouldering shells still point out the places where they dwelt.

Most of their lands were sold to Col. Fenwick, while he lived at Saybrook. On the 20th of November, 1669, Uncas, sachem of Mohegan, with Joshua, his son, sold to the inhabitants

of Killingworth, all the lands in the township, which he had not before sold to George Fenwick, Esq. excepting six acres on the big hammock, (which lay on the eastern shore of the harbour,) reserving, however, free liberty to hunt in the woods and fish in the rivers, and to use any trees for canoes, and rushes and flags for mats. The reason of these sales' being made by the sachem of Moheagan, was this, that after the war with the Pequots, in which he assisted, he claimed the lands which had belonged to that nation, and to those who were tributary to them. The Indians lived in this town in great numbers until 1730 or 40.

The south, and particularly the south-western section of Killingworth parish is level, having a soil formed of loam, sand and occasionally of gravel, which by good husbandry is rendered very productive. Northeast and north from this, the land is gravelly and hilly. This is true of almost all the land in North-Killingworth, which is better fitted for grazing, than for grain and corn. The principal hills in the town, are Long-Hill, Horse-Hill, Cow-Hill and Chesnut-Hill.

Hammonnasset river, which has been already noticed, is principally valuable for a few mill-seats which it furnishes. It has its sources in Durham; but receives a considerable branch, which rises near the borders of Haddam.

Indian river, the only other stream in this town deserving notice, except Menunketesuck, which was described in the account of Saybrook, rises in Cedar swamp in North-Killingworth, runs through the center of Killingworth parish, and uniting with the Hammonnasset, forms Killingworth harbour.

This harbour is a mile below Killingworth street. It is safe from winds and has good anchorage; but a bar lies at its entrance, on which there is only eight feet of water in common tides. Shad were formerly caught here in abundance: it now furnishes a supply of shell-fish for the inhabitants of the town, and of the eastern part of Guilford, and its oysters are of a very fine flavour.

One half of this harbour belonged to Killingworth, and one half to Guilford until Dec. 1790. At an adjourned session of the Legislature, held at that time, it was enacted, "that a line running from the mouth of Dudley's creek, in Hammonnasset river, 50 degrees, 10 minutes east, to West Rock, (so called,) upon the Sound, being 216 rods, should be the dividing line between Killingworth and Guilford." This threw the whole of the harbour, and a point of land east of said line into Killingworth: but it was provided, that this act should not prevent the town of Guilford from regulating the fisheries of clams and oysters, as fully as though this act had not been passed.

Killingworth street is very pleasant. It is a mile and a

half in length, 6 rods wide, and is crossed about midway by Indian river. On meeting-house hill, immediately east of this river, it appears with great advantage. Here is also a fine view of the harbour and of the Sound. The prospect from the steeple is more extensive and beautiful. On this street there are 65 dwelling-houses, and 109 are in the village. Here are several merchant stores and here most of the business in the town is transacted. A few coasting vessels are owned by the inhabitants.

The emigrations from this town have been numerous. Of the first settlers, the nine whose names are printed in italics, have no descendants here at the present time. Several families within a few years have removed to Bergen, in the State of New-York.

No inhabitant of Killingworth has ever been convicted of a capital offence : but a woman in the north part of the town, in a state of delirium, killed three of her children, Oct. 14, 1779, by cutting their throats with a knife ; and would have killed herself, in the same dreadful manner, had she not been stayed at the moment, by the interference of her husband.

A forge was formerly improved on Menunketesuck river, in the south-eastern part of North-Killingworth. In this for a season iron was made from black sand.

On this stream, within the same parish a woollen factory was erected in 1814. In this, wool has been consumed at the rate of 6000 pounds a year.

Shipbuilding was begun in this town about the beginning of the last century by Mr. Robert Carter ; and for many years this has been a leading branch of business. Three yards are improved, which are all on Indian river.

The inhabitants of Killingworth were encouraged to settle in church order by the General Assembly, in Oct. 1667. A church was formed among them soon after, and the Rev. John Woodbridge ordained their pastor.

Mr. Woodbridge was dismissed in 1679, and re-settled the same year, in Weathersfield. Cotton Mather ranks him among the most excellent clergymen of Connecticut.

But the effect of his dismissal was unhappy upon the people of Killingworth. They fell into divisions, and no minister was settled among them until 1694. At that time, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, afterwards rector of the College, was sent to them as an angel of peace. Under his ministry their divisions were healed, and they remained united and happy during his life.

Mr. Pierson was the son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, for some time minister in Yorkshire, in England, then at Southampton, Long-Island, then at Branford, in this State, and afterwards at Newark, New-Jersey. The subject of this sketch, was born

during his father's continuance at Branford, was educated at Harvard College, and was settled colleague with his father in the church at Newark, where he remained sole teacher some years after his father's death. At Killingworth he was not only a great blessing, as a preacher of the Gospel, but as rector of the college. This he instructed and governed with general approbation: he also composed for the students a system of natural philosophy, which they recited for many years. But as efforts were made to induce him to remove to Saybrook, his people became uneasy on that subject, and were unwilling that he should act as rector. At a town-meeting, held Nov. 7, 1706, he sent to them a request in behalf of the trustees, that they would allow the college to remain in Killingworth under his care. They voted they were not willing it should remain there as it had been. He dreaded a separation from them, as he had lived among them in love and harmony, and yet his heart was strongly attached to the college. Circumstances therefore, were preparing the way for a decision of the question, whether he should be rector only and so remove to Saybrook, or remain in his pastoral relation at Killingworth, when he sickened and died, in March 1707.

In regard to his person, he was above a middling stature, was fleshy and well favoured: as a Christian he was charitable and pious; in preaching, he excelled; and by his talents and character, was excellently qualified for the station to which he was advanced. "He was a hard student, a good scholar, a great divine, and a wise, steady and judicious man in all his conduct."

The same affection which he had all along exercised towards his people, displayed itself in the closing scenes of life. While some of the elders of the church were standing around his dying bed, he earnestly advised them to procure Mr. Jared Elliot, who had been educated under him, to be his successor, whom he judged likely to become a pious, steady and useful minister. The advice was followed, and Mr. Elliot was called to the pastoral office the next June, though from a diffidence in his abilities to discharge so great a trust, he was not ordained till two years after. How correct and how useful the rector's advice was, will be best illustrated by a sketch of Mr. Elliot's life.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Elliot, a worthy minister of the neighbouring town of Guilford, whose pious and pithy letter to his brother at Roxbury, recently published in several periodical works, has brought his excellencies afresh to remembrance; and grandson of the famous John Elliot of Roxbury, whose holy evangelical labours, particularly among the Indians, secured to him the title of the apostle John. The subject of this sketch, possessed a liberal portion of those excellencies

by which his ancestors were distinguished, while in some respects he evidently surpassed them.

His early progress in literature was not rapid, but what he once acquired he never lost; and the solid rather than brilliant qualities of his mind, accompanied by the goodness of his disposition and the regularity of his life, induced his sagacious instructor to form the opinion of his future excellence, which has been related. As he applied himself more and more to study, his mind improved in quickness of apprehension as well as in strength, and he at length acquired a greatness and excellence rarely surpassed, at least in our country. He had the singular talent of applying himself to a variety of employments, to divinity, to physic, and to various branches of literature, without disorder, and though his acquisitions in nothing were as great as they probably would have been, if his attention had not been thus divided, yet they were very respectable and in some things eminent.

There are three points of light in which Mr. Elliot may be advantageously viewed; as a divine, a physician, and a scholar.

As a divine, he possessed enlarged views of the system of religion contained in the Scriptures, and held the doctrines generally believed by the divines of New-England. In his preaching he was plain and familiar, happy in allusions to Scripture, and abounding in original and laconic expressions.

As a physician, he was well versed in the science of medicine, and very extensively employed, not only in his own town, but for many years in the neighbouring places; and such was his reputation, that he was sometimes called out of the colony. In attending the sick, he was careful not to lose the character of a minister in that of a physician, but intermingled with prescriptions for the body, advice and instruction for the soul.

The standing of Mr. Elliot as a divine and physician, presupposes an extensive acquaintance with literature. In history, natural philosophy, botany and mineralogy he excelled. Nor did his knowledge rest in speculation: he was eminently a practical man. By several small treatises, he laboured to improve the agriculture of his country. Some considerations had led him to believe that the black sand, which appears occasionally on the beach of the Sound might be wrought into iron. He made an experiment upon it in the year 1761 and succeeded. For this discovery, he was honoured with a medal, by the Society instituted in London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.

Mr. Elliot was fond of society; and by a pleasant and sociable temper, connected with his various talents, was eminently qualified to secure and entertain friends. His acquaintances and

correspondents were numerous. Among these were Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne. By his representations, and those of a few others, the latter gentleman was led to make extensive benefactions to that institution, whose instruction Mr. Elliot had shared, and with which for thirty-two years he was connected in the capacity of a trustee.

In charities he abounded. Much of his practice was performed gratuitously. But while he scattered he increased. Wise in his calculations, he acquired a large landed estate, which laid the foundation for the wealth of a numerous family.

Notwithstanding his numerous avocations and employments, he was preserved by the blessing of God upon a firm constitution to a good old age, steadily advancing the happiness of all around him. For more than forty years, he never failed of preaching at home or abroad a part of every sabbath. He died in 1763, and was succeeded in the charge at Killingworth, the next year, by the Rev. Eliphalet Huntington.

Mr. Huntington was strongly attached to the doctrines of grace, and a warm and zealous preacher. He fell a victim to the small pox, in 1777.

His successor was the late reverend and beloved Achilles Mansfield; a gentleman distinguished for mild and pleasant manners, for uniformity and sweetness of disposition, and for the patient endurance of afflictions. He also possessed a liberal share of ministerial gifts and graces. For several years he was a fellow of Yale-College.

The pastor of the church in Killingworth at this time, is the Rev. Hart Talcott.

The inhabitants of North-Killingworth, though several years contemplating it, were not formed into a distinct parish until May 1735. In Jan. 18, 1738, fifty persons who had been members of the first church in the town, were formed into a new church, and the Rev. William Seward was at the same time constituted their pastor.

Mr. Seward was the son of Dea. William Seward of Durham. His natural talents were good; and though he spent a portion of his time in manual labour, his acquisitions were respectable. As he preached without notes in the latter part of his life, his sermons may not have possessed all the correctness they would, if they had been written; but they were replete with sound evangelical instruction. Having a deep sense of the value of truth in his own soul, he laboured to bring his people to understand and practise it. To all these he was a father, and friend; from them he received continually the expressions of affection and esteem; and had abundant occasion through life, to rejoice in their regular religious habits. After a ministry of forty-four years,

he fell asleep, and entered, as there is good reason to believe, into the joys of his Lord.

The Rev. Henry Ely was ordained in this place in 1782, and dismissed in 1801.

His successor, the Rev. Josiah B. Andrews, was ordained in 1802, and dismissed in 1811.

Divisions growing out of events which attended the dismissal of these two clergymen, both of whom are still living, rendered the prospects of this parish gloomy for a season. But the minds of the people became gradually tranquil, and they are now united and happy under the ministry of the Rev. Asa King, who was for some years settled in the town of Pomfret.

A few individuals professed themselves Episcopalians in Killingworth 40 or 50 years ago; but they kept up meetings only for a short period.

In 1800, an Episcopal society was formed in North-Killingworth and the adjoining parish of North-Bristol, in Guilford, which includes all the Episcopalians in those two parishes. This had only two families at first, from North-Killingworth; but it has now thirty or forty. The society is a part of the cure of the Rev. David Baldwin of Guilford.

Some families from the two parishes in this town belong to the Baptists who meet for worship in the west part of Pautapoug. Some also in the village of Killingworth, who embraced the Baptist sentiments in 1806, connected themselves with the Baptists at Pautapoug Point in July 1811, as was noticed in the account of Saybrook.

A few Methodist families in the northern part of the town, belong to the Methodist Society in Haddam: a few also attend meeting in North-Bristol.

From a revival which prevailed in North-Killingworth in 1801 and 2, a very considerable addition was made to the church. From an extensive revival which spread through this town, and some adjoining places in the winter of 1809—10, about 40 were brought into the communion of the church in Killingworth parish, and 51 into the communion of the church in North-Killingworth.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN OF DURHAM.

THIS Town is from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 miles long, from east to west, and 4 miles broad, and comprizes about 15,360 acres. It is bounded by Killingworth and Guilford, on the south; by Wallingford, on the west; by Middletown, on the north; and by Haddam, on the east. That portion of it, known by the name of Haddam Quarter, formerly belonged to Haddam; and the whole of it was supposed to belong to the neighbouring towns, until they were surveyed; when a tract was found to be left. This was small for a distinct plantation; and does not appear to have been contemplated with that view for a long period: but many lots or farms in it, were granted by the Legislature to persons who had performed important services for the Colony. In this way, more than 5000 acres became the property of individuals, before any settlement was made.

These grants proved unfavourable to the settlement of the town, for the grantees were widely dispersed in Connecticut: and were so situated, most of them, that they did not wish to alienate and occupy their rights; or that they could not remove them. The large grant to Killingworth, in 1686, described the account of that town, was still more unfavourable.

In 1698, however, David Seward from Guilford moved into town, and some of his neighbours contemplated following him. The next spring therefore, a petition was presented to the legislature, signed by thirty-one inhabitants of that town, that might be a plantation at Coginchaug, the Indian name of ham. This was urged on the ground that Coginchaug was far from other settlements, that the people could not go to for public worship. The petition was granted, and soon a site was selected for a meeting-house on a hill in the se-

part of the town, which from that circumstance is called meeting-house hill to this day. But very few of the petitioners left Guilford, and no plantation was immediately formed.

In May 1704, the proprietors of farms at Coginchaug, besought the Assembly for some act, which should encourage a settlement at that place. In answer to this, the Assembly decreed, or rather proposed, that the proprietors should give up one fourth part of their farms, and that the part thus given up, with the common lands should be laid out in lots, for such persons as should offer themselves for inhabitants. The Assembly also proposed to the people of Killingworth to do the same, with respect to the tract granted to them, (for the idea of annexing that to a settlement at Coginchaug had already occurred,) and it was provided, on condition of their consenting to this, that they should have the privilege of appointing from among themselves, their proportion of a committee to lay out the lots. At the same time it was enacted, that the plantation at Coginchaug should be called Durham.

These proposals were accepted, and settlers came in from various places; who, in May 1708, were favoured with a patent, confirming to them all the lands in the township. The number of adult male inhabitants at that time, was thirty-four, most of whom were heads of families. Their names were as follow, viz. Caleb Seward, David Seward, Joseph Seward, David Robinson and Joel Parmelee, from Guilford; the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, Isaac Chauncey, Robert Coe, Joseph Coe, Samuel Fairchild, James Curtis, Jehiel Hawley and Benjamin Baldwin, from Stratford; Richard Beach and Benjamin Beach, supposed to have been from the same place; James Baldwin, Samuel Camp, William Roberts, Samuel Sanford and Thomas Wheeler, from Milford; Joseph Gaylord, Joseph Gaylord, Jr. John Gaylord, Joseph Hickcox and Stephen Hickcox, from Waterbury; Joseph Norton and Samuel Norton, from Saybrook; John Sutliff and Nathaniel Sutliff, from Deerfield; James Wadsworth, from Farmington; Jonathan Wells, from Hatfield; Henry Crane, from Killingworth; Hezekiah Talcott, from Hartford; and Ezekiel Buck, from Weathersfield.

Directly after they received their patent, these settlers purchased of the inhabitants of Killingworth, the jurisdiction of the tract granted to them, for which they gave them the fee of 60 acres of land.

They were very early joined by John Norton, from Saybrook, by the ancestors of the Lymans, Parsons and Strongs, from Northampton; of the Newtons, Guernseys, Tibbalses, Merwins and Canfields, from Milford; of the Pickets, from Stratford; of the Bateses, from Haddam; and of the Hulls from Killing-

worth. In later periods, families have settled in the town, by the name of Hall, Hart, Bishop and Scranton, from Guilford; of Smith and Johnson, from Middletown, of Chalker and Loveland from Saybrook, and of Butler, from Branford.

As early as 1723, John Sutliff, Nathaniel Sutliff, and probably some others from Durham, settled on Haddam-Quarter. Persons also from other towns settled on this tract. These had the consent of the people of Haddam, that they might attend public worship in Durham; and in Oct. 1773, the Quarter was annexed to this town.

There is no evidence that the Indians ever dwelt in Durham in any considerable numbers, or for long periods; but they resorted to it occasionally for the purpose of hunting. They were however regarded as the rightful owners of the soil, and their title was purchased by Samuel Wyllys and others, on the 24th of Jan. 1672, at the same time that a purchase was made of lands in Middletown.

This is a good farming township, and the inhabitants are employed, almost universally, in the cultivation of the earth. They formerly raised wheat in large quantities for market. They now raise good crops of rye, corn, oats, flax, &c.

The town also is very pleasant. The principal settlement is on the road which runs through it from north to south, on ground moderately elevated, descending to the right and left. Immediately to the right, is a large tract of low land, and then a tract of higher land, extending to Wallingford Mountains. On the left is an interval, east of which, the land rises into hills, as it does also in the southern part of the township.

The tract of low land, was called by the Indians Coginchaug, or the long swamp, and from this the name was applied to the township. This is generally cleared, and yields a large quantity of coarse grass. The tract might be rendered valuable by more effectual draining.

The largest stream in Durham, is that which rises at the foot of Bluff-Head in Guilford, runs north through the swamp just named, and passes into Middletown; in the account of which it is described. This receives one or two brooks from the west on its passage through this place, and also Allen's brook from the east.

In the northeast corner of the town is Miller's Pond, a mile in circumference. This is the source of Miller's brook, which runs into Middletown. At the southwest corner, partly in this town, is Pistapog Pond. This is remarkable, as containing within its limits, in a single monument, the corner boundary of four towns, viz. Durham, Guilford, Branford and Wallingford. This is a mile long and half a mile wide, and sends forth a small stream, which runs through Branford and East-Haven, into the Sound. Both these ponds furnish small fish.

There is a quarry of free stone in Haddam-Quarter, from which stone have been taken to a limited extent for 70 or 80 years.

The first white child born in this town was Ephraim Seward, son of Mr. Seward, the first settler. He was born Aug. 6, 1700, and died in 1780.

In 1756, there were 799 inhabitants in Durham, exclusive of Haddam-Quarter, in which there may have been 100 or 150 more. In 1774, there were 1076, and in 1810, 1101.

The reason that there has been no more increase of population for many years is, that individuals and families have removed almost perpetually to other places. Many of the early settlers of the town have no descendants here at the present time, or none who bear their names. Some of the people removed to Granville, in Massachusetts, about 1750, some to Sandersfield about 1765, and some to West-Stockbridge and Richmond, about 1786. Some removed to Durham in the State of New-York about 1788; some to Whitestown about 1796, and others at more recent periods have gone to New-Connecticut.

The inhabitants of Durham made early provision for the enjoyment of the worship and ordinances of the Lord; and it is a remarkable fact, that they are now enjoying, after the lapse of considerably more than a century, the labours of their third minister. In May 1706, the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey was procured to preach to them. He remained with them as a candidate until Feb. 7, 1711, when he was ordained their pastor.

Mr. Chauncey was the son of the Rev. Israel Chauncey of Stratford, and grandson of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College. He received his education in Connecticut, and was the first person on whom the honours of Yale-College were conferred, having never been graduated at any other seminary. Through the agency of a friend in England, he purchased a very large and valuable library, and thus provided the means of gratifying his love of reading and study, of enlarging his views, and of rendering himself more extensively useful. Through life he was regarded as a man of wisdom and prudence, as a good scholar, and as an able divine. His sermons were wholly written, but he never carried his notes into the desk, unless in quite the latter part of his days; and of course he was in the habit of preaching from memory. His elocution was distinct, and his addresses grave and pungent. In his family and among his people, in all the relations and duties of life, his conduct was such as becomes the Gospel. After a ministry of almost fifty years, including the time of his services as a candidate, he descended to the grave, greatly lamented. The Rev.

Mr. Todd of East-Guilford, preached a sermon on the occasion of his death, and drew his character with the affection of a friend, and the faithfulness of a historian.

The Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D. succeeded him in the autumn of 1756, and like him possessed a distinguished and excellent character.

Dr. Goodrich was both a graduate and tutor of Yale-College. After settling in Durham, he had the use of the important library of his predecessor. As this consisted of books generally written in Latin, he read extensively in that language. He was also well versed in Greek, and excelled in Hebrew. As a mathematician he had few equals, and probably no superiors in our country. He was indeed a sound and general scholar. As a minister of the Gospel, few understood better the evidences of Christianity, or were more able to defend the Bible as a revelation from heaven. In preaching he dwelt principally upon the more common subjects of faith and morals, because he judged them to be the most useful. In prayer his mouth was filled with arguments, especially on sudden and affecting occasions. In connection with his official and stated services, he fitted many young men for a public education, and superintended others in pursuing studies, preparatory to the ministry. In cases of difficulty he was abundantly consulted by his brethren, and by the neighbouring churches; and he uniformly employed his talents and influence in the promotion of order and peace. In 1776, he was elected a fellow of Yale-College, and ever after had an extended and happy influence in the management of the affairs of that important institution. On "Nov. 17, 1797, he set out from his house on an annual visit to the Collegiate lands in the county of Litchfield. The following Sabbath he preached at Litchfield, and on Monday rode to Norfolk. He lodged at the house of Capt. Titus Ives, and went to bed in his usual health and cheerfulness. In the morning he rose early, and having partly dressed himself, fell upon the floor in an apoplectic fit and expired, in the 64th year of his age and 42d of his ministry. His remains were brought to Durham the succeeding Saturday, and followed to the grave by his family, church and congregation, and a numerous concourse of strangers." President Dwight delivered an appropriate and affecting discourse on the occasion, which is now in the hands of the public. The eldest son of Dr. Goodrich, was the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, the late respected and excellent lieutenant-governor of this State.

The Rev. David Smith is pastor of the church in Durham at the present time.

A few Methodists arose in this town in 1802. In 1803, a portion of the people were formed into an Episcopal society, and

some have declared themselves by certificates to be strict or reformed Congregationalists. But no denomination beside the Congregational, holds meetings constantly on the sabbath, except the Methodist.

There is only one school district in this town, though schools are taught in five different places. But one school appears to have been kept until Dec. 1737, when the people on the west side of Coginchaug swamp were allowed to have a school. One was set up soon after at the north end of the town.

Mr. Ebenezer Robinson, who died Oct. 10, 1789, gave a legacy for the benefit of a school in the center of Durham, provided it should be kept 11 months annually. This consists partly of money and partly of land, and amounts to about 400 dollars.

The following distinguished characters must be noticed.

Col. James Wadsworth, one of the first settlers, was bred a lawyer, and though it is not likely that he was ever extensively employed in that capacity, yet he was called to various public services. The people of Durham gave him almost all the offices at their disposal; and when his abilities and worth came to be generally known, he was honoured repeatedly by appointments from the Colony. He was the first justice of the peace in the town, and had the command of the first military company at its formation. Upon the organization of the militia in 1739, he was constituted colonel of the 10th regiment. For a time he was justice of the quorum for the county of New-Haven. From 1718 until 1751, he was an assistant. In May 1724, he was appointed with several other gentlemen, to hear and determine all matters of error and equity, brought on petition to the General Assembly, and from 1725 until he left the Council, was one of the judges of the Superior Court. In fulfilling the public duties assigned him, ability and integrity were alike conspicuous; while an exemplary attendance upon the worship and ordinances of the Lord, gave a peculiar dignity to his character. He died in Jan. 1756, aged 78.

Col. Elihu Chauncey, son of the Rev. Mr. Chauncey, was an upright, useful and worthy man. For a very long period he was connected with the county court in New-Haven county, either as a justice of the quorum or as judge; and for forty years, with scarcely an exception, he represented the town in the General Assembly. He died in April 1791, aged 81.

Gen. Phineas Lyman, an officer in the second French war, was born in Durham, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with his history to give his character; and as he removed from the town after completing his education, it does not so properly belong to this work.

The late Gen. James Wadsworth, was son of James Wads-

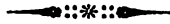
worth Esq., and grandson of Col. Wadsworth, whose character has just been related. He was graduated at Yale-College in 1748; and settling in his native town, was soon advanced in military life; and afterwards was constituted by the Assembly the commander of a brigade. For two or three years, in the course of the revolutionary war, he was a member of Congress. For some time he was justice of the quorum, and then judge of the Court of common pleas in New-Haven county. In 1786 and 87, he was controller of public accounts in the State; and from 1785 until 1789, a member of the Council. At the latter period, some objections in his mind against taking the oath of fidelity to the constitution of the United States, induced him to retire from public business. He died in Sept. 1816, aged 87.

Gen. Wadsworth was a gentleman of dignified manners, of sound understanding, and of the strictest morals.

A revival of religion of considerable extent, prevailed in Durham about 1736 and 7. Revivals also prevailed here in 1803, in 1808 and in 1815; by the first of which, 63, by the second 60 or 70, and by the third, 32 persons, were brought into the communion of the Congregational church.

NOTES

ILLUSTRATING THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT.



Note A, referred to, page 3.

As Middlesex county was not formed until the spring of 1785, the inhabitants of the several towns must have repaired to the courts, in the counties to which they previously belonged, in civil and criminal suits, (from the time of the organization of those counties,) up to this period. This was true of Durham still later, as that town did not become a part of Middlesex till the autumn of 1799. Several gentlemen in these towns appear, from the records of the Colony and State of Connecticut, to have held seats in the courts of Hartford, New-London and New-Haven counties.

The Hon. JOHN HAMLIN of Middletown was Judge of the county court for Hartford county, from May 1715 to 1716
The Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN do. „ „ 1754 „ 1784

The following gentlemen were justices of the quorum for the same county, viz.

Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN of Middletown, from May 1745 to 1754
SETH WETMORE Esq. do. „ „ 1761 „ 1778
Hon. HEZEKIAH BRAINERD of Haddam, „ „ 1722 „ 1723
Hon. JOSEPH SPENCER of East-Haddam, „ „ 1778 „ 1779

The Hon. SAMUEL LYNDE of Saybrook was Judge of the county court for New-London county, from 1729 to 1752

The following gentlemen were justices of the quorum, viz.

NATHANIEL LYNDE Esq. of Saybrook, (generally if not uniformly,) from May 1689 to 1721
DANIEL TAYLOR Esq. do. „ „ 1701 „ 1722
Hon. SAMUEL LYNDE do. „ „ 1724 „ 1729
JOHN MURDOCK Esq. do. „ — — — —

ELIHU CHAUNCEY Esq. of Durham was Judge of the county court for New-Haven county, from May 1773 to 1778
 Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH do. " " 1778 " 1789

The following gentlemen were justices of the quorum, viz.

Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH of Durham, from May 1716 to 1718
 ELIHU CHAUNCEY Esq. do. " " 1752 " 1773
 Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH do. " " 1773 " 1778

Middlesex county court has been constituted as follows.

JUDGES.

Gen. DYAR THROOP of E. Haddam, from May 1785 to May 1789
 Col. MAT. TALCOTT of Middletown, " Oct. 1789 " " 1790
 Gen. WILLIAM HART of Saybrook, " May 1790 " " 1796
 Dr. JOHN DICKINSON of Middletown, " " 1796 " " 1807
 Hon. ASHER MILLER do. " " 1807

JUSTICES OF THE QUORUM.

Col. MAT. TALCOTT of Middletown, from May 1785 to Oct. 1789
 Dr. JOHN DICKINSON do. " " " May 1796
 Col. WM. WORTHINGTON of Saybrook, " " " " 1786
 Dr. HEZEKIAH BRAINERD of Haddam, " " " " 1795
 EBENEZER WHITE Esq. of Chatham, " " 1786 " " 1796
 Gen. WILLIAM HART of Saybrook, " Oct. 1789 " " 1790
 HEZ. LANE Esq. of Killingworth, " May 1790 " " 1802
 JABEZ CHAPMAN Esq. of E. Haddam, " " 1795 " " 1802
 JONATHAN LAY Esq. of Saybrook, " " 1796 " " 1806
 ABRA'M PIERSON Esq. of Killingworth, " " 1797 " " 1802
 ELIJ. HUBBARD Esq. of Middletown, " " 1802 " " 1808
 Col. ELIPH. HOLMES of E. Haddam, " " " " " 1817
 WM. MORGAN Esq. of Killingworth, " " " " " "
 Gen. SETH OVERTON of Chatham, " " 1806 " " 1818
 Col. LEMUEL STORRS of Middletown, " Oct. 1808 " Dec. 1816
 Col. JOSIAH GRIFFIN of E. Haddam, " May 1817 " May 1818
 JOSHUA STOW Esq. of Middletown, " " 1818
 JOEL PRATT Esq. of Saybrook, " " "

STATE'S ATTORNIES.

Hon. ASHER MILLER of Middletown, from — 1785 to — 1794
 Hon. SAMUEL W. DANA, do. " — 1794 " — 1797
 Hon. J. O. MOSELY of E. Haddam, " — 1797 " Mar. 1805
 Hon. S. T. HOSMER of Middletown, " March 1805 " " 1813
 MATTHEW T. RUSSEL Esq. do. " June 1815 " Sept. 1818
 MAJOR ANDRE ANDREWS Esq. do. " Sept. 1818

CLERKS.

Hon. S. T. Hosmer of Middletown, from — 1785 to Dec. 1809
 JOHN FISK Esq. do. „ Dec. 1800

SHERIFFS.

WM. W. PARSONS of Middletown, from — 1785 to Oct. 1791
 ENOCH PARSONS Esq. do. „ Oct. 1791 „ May 1818
 J. LAWRENCE LEWIS Esq. do. „ May 1818

Until May 1666, the “probation of wills and other testamentary matters” in Connecticut, were transacted in what was then called the “Court of Magistrates.” After this for 30 or 40 years they were transacted in the county courts, and then distinct probate courts were established in the several counties. These were succeeded by the district probate courts which exist at the present time.

In Oct. 1741, the towns of Haddam, East-Haddam, Colchester, Hebron and that part of Middletown [now Chatham] lying south of Salmon river, were formed into a probate district, called the district of East-Haddam. Haddam was taken from this and united to a new district in May 1752, and Hebron in May 1789. The following gentlemen have been judges of this court; viz.

Hon. JOHN BULKLEY of Colchester from Oct. 1741 to — 1753
 Hon. J. SPENCER of E. Haddam „ — 1753 „ Jan. 1789
 ISAAC SPENCER Esq. do. „ Jan. 1789 „ May 1818
 B. TRUMBULL Jr. Esq. of Colchester „ May 1818

N. B. In May 1776, DANIEL BRAINERD, Esq. of East-Haddam, was appointed to act as judge of this court while the Hon. Joseph Spencer should be out of the State in the army of the United States.

In May 1752, Middletown, including Chatham, except the part lying south of Salmon river, that part of Berlin, formerly taken from Middletown, Haddam and Durham, were formed into a probate district, called the district of Middletown. Haddam, as noticed above, previously belonged to the district of East-Haddam, and Durham to the district of Guilford. The judges of this court have been :

Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN of Middletown from May 1752 to May 1789
 Hon. ASHER MILLER do. „ „ 1789 „ „ 1793
 Dr. JOHN DICKINSON do. „ „ 1793 „ „ 1807
 Hon. A. MILLER do. (re-appointed) „ „ 1807

Saybrook and Killingworth, which had belonged to the district of Guilford from Oct. 1719, were formed into a new district in May 1780, called the district of Saybrook. The judges of this district have been :

Col. A. ELLIOTT of Killingworth from May 1780 to Dec. 1785
 HEZEKIAH LANE Esq. do. " " 1786 " Nov. 1809
 JONATHAN LAY Esq. of Saybrook " " 1810 " May 1818
 WILLIAM LYNDE Esq. do. " " 1818

The following lists contain the names of those who have been justices, or as they were formerly called commissioners, in the towns belonging to Middlesex. The lists for Middletown and Saybrook may not be complete, and perhaps the names are not arranged in any case, exactly according to the order of appointment. Those whose names are printed in italics were appointed justices at the time Middlesex county was formed, most of whom doubtless had been in the commission of the peace years before. Those whose names have an asterisk annexed to them, removed from the county.

MIDDLETOWN.	Deaths.	Ages	MIDDLETOWN.	Deaths.	Ages
Robert Webster,			Ebenezer Roberts 2d W.		
Hon. Giles Hamlin,	Sept. 1, 1689	67	John Pratt,		
Nathaniel White, U. H.	Aug. 27, 1711	82	William Plumb,		
Thomas Ward,			Elijah Hubbard,		
Hon. John Hamlin,	Jan. 2, 1733	74	Alexander Collins,	Sept. 14, 1815	41
Israhiah Wetmore,			Richard Alsop,	Aug. 20, —15	55
Giles Hall,	Feb. 11, 1750	69	Samuel Kells,		
Joseph Southmaid,	June 8, —72	75	Eli Coe, M.		
Seth Wetmore,	April 12, —78	78	Samuel Wetmore,*		
George Phillips,	Feb. — —78	67	Jozeb Stocking, U. H.		
Joseph Clark,	April 21, —78	58	Josiah Sage, U. H.		
Hon. Titus Hosmer,	April 4, —80	43	Chauncey Whittlesey,		
Thomas Johnson, U. H.	Dec. 26, —74	56	Levi H. Clark,*		
Hon. <i>Jabes Hamlin,</i>	April 25, —91	82	Samuel Gill,		
<i>Matthew Talcott,</i>	Aug. 29, 1802	89	Daniel J. Griswold, W.		
<i>Samuel H. Parsons,</i>	Nov. 17, 1789	52	Alexander Wolcott,		
<i>Dr. John Dickinson,</i>	Oct. 3, 1811	82	Elisha Coe, M.		
<i>Nathan'l Chauncey, U. H.</i>	Sept. 3, 1798	77	Seth Paddock,		
<i>Philip Mortimer,</i>	Mar. 15, 1794	84	Arthur W. Magill,		
<i>Elijah Treadway,</i>			Major A. Andrews,		
<i>Isaac Miller, M.</i>	July 20, 1817	80			
<i>Gen. Comfort Sage,</i>	Mar. 14, 1799	67	CHATHAM.		
<i>Hon. Asher Miller,</i>			Joseph White,	Dec. 14, 1770	82
<i>Benjamin Williams,</i>	June 15, 1812	45	Nathaniel Freeman,	Sept. 6, —91	78
<i>Nathaniel Gilbert,* W.</i>			<i>David Sage,</i>	Nov. 25, 1803	86
<i>Chauncey Whittlesey,</i>	Mar. 14, —12	65	<i>Ebenezer White,</i>	July 29, —17	90
<i>Hon. Samuel W. Dana,</i>			<i>Joseph Dart, M. H.</i>	May 5, 1791	53
<i>Hon. S. Titus Hosmer,</i>			<i>John Clark, E. H.</i>	Aug. 8, 1809	94
<i>Matthew T. Russel,</i>			<i>Jonathan Penfield,</i>	July 23, 1794	69
<i>Elijah Hubbard,</i>	May 30, —08	62	<i>Bryant Parmelee, E. H.</i>	Jan. 6, 1817	84
<i>Nehemiah Hubbard,</i>			James Bill, E. H.		
<i>Ebenezer Sage,</i>			Hezekiah Goodrich,	April — 1817	72
<i>Isaac Gridley, U. H.</i>			Chauncey Bulkley, M. H.	May 10, —18	75
<i>Amos Sage,</i>			Daniel Shepherd,		
<i>Amos Churchel,* W.</i>			David White,		
<i>Lemuel Storrs,</i>	Nov. 29. —16	63	Gen. Seth Overton,		

CHATHAM.	Deaths.	Age.	EAST-HADDAM.	Deaths.	Age.
David Clark, E. H.			Samuel Huntington,	Mar. 20, 1797	74
Stephen Griffith, M. H.			John Chapman, M.		
John Parmelee, E. H.			John Percival,	Jan. 23, 1813	80
Nathaniel Cornwell,			Isaac Spencer, M.		
William Dixon,			Col. Eliph. Holmes, H.		
Cyrus Bill,* M. H.			Thomas Moseley, M. D.	Aug. 13, —11	80
Asahel H. Strong, M. H.	Jan. 7, 1818	41	Hon. Jon. O. Moseley,		
Joseph Dart, M. H.			Timothy Gates, jr.	April 4, —14	49
Ralph Smith, M. H.			Ebenezer Holmes, H.		
George White,			Abner Hall,*		
Amasa Daniels, Jr. M. H.			Jared Spencer, M.		
Sparrow Smith. E. H.			John Brainerd,		
			Col. Josiah Griffin, M.		
			Israel Cone, M.		
HADDAM.			William Cone, M.		
George Gates,	About 1725	90	Sylvester Chapman,		
Daniel Brainerd,	April 1, —15	74	Isaac Chapman,		
James Wells,	Dec. 21, —44	77	William Palmer,		
Hon. Hezekiah Brainerd,	May 24, —27	46	Samuel P. Lord,		
Col. Hezekiah Brainerd,	Dec. 14, —74	67	Diodate Jones,		
Joseph Wells,	July — —77	70	Isaac Chester, H.		
Jabez Brainerd,	Aug. 20, —78	62	William Hungerford, H.		
Joseph Brooks,	Dec. 14, —97	79			
Nehemiah Brainerd,	Nov. 8, 1807	66	SAYBROOK.		
Hezekiah Brainerd,	July 6, —05	62	Hon. George Fenwick,*		
Cornelius Higgins,	Oct. 14, —03	81	Matthew Griswold,		
Ezra Brainerd, M. H.			Hon. John Mason,	— 1672 or 3	72
Col. Daniel Brainerd,	Dec. 2, —09	58	Hon. Robert Chapman,	Oct. 13, 1687	70
Edward Selden,*			William Pratt,		
Smith Clark,	June 9, —13	47	John Chapman,	moved to E. H.	
Stephen Tibbals,			Daniel Taylor,		
Oliver Wells,			Daniel Buckingham,		
Levi Ward,*			Nathaniel Lynde,	Oct. 5, 1729	70
Jonathan Huntington,			Joseph Blague,	Sept. 28, —42	48
Reuben R. Chapman,			Hon. Samuel Lynde,	Sept. 19, —54	65
M. H.			Nathaniel Clark, P.	Aug. 21, —72	77
Linus Parmelee, jr.			Maj. Jedh. Chapman, M.	Feb. 10, —64	69
Timothy Chapman,			John Tully,	Oct. 29, —76	74
Gen. John Brainerd,			Col. Samuel Willard,	Dec. 24, —79	86
John Brainerd,			Ambrose Whittlesey,	April 17, —56	44
Joseph Arnold,			Samuel Field,*		
Joseph Scovil,			Maj. John Murdock, W.	Jan. 21, —78	68
			Hezekiah Whittlesey,	May 16, —35	77
EAST-HADDAM.			John Shipman,	Nov. 21, —86	68
John Chapman,			Justice Bucke, C.		
Thomas Gates,	April 20, 1734	70	Timothy Starkey, P.	Nov. 1, 1817	78
Samuel Olmsted,	July 27, —47	71	Jedediah Chapman, W.	Feb. 29, —16	89
Jabez Chapman,	Sept. 2, —59	69	William Lynde,	June 2, 1787	47
Stephen Hosmer,	Dec. 20, —21	40	Samuel Tully,		
Daniel Cone,	May 27, —76	83	Col. Wm. Worthing-		
Thomas Adams,	April — —58	38	ton,* W.		
Hon. Joseph Spencer, M.	Jan. 13, —89	75	Gen. William Hart,	Aug. 29, 1817	—
Daniel Brainerd,	Jan. 9, —77	54	Benjamin Williams, P.	Dec. 7, —00	73
Gen. Dyer Throop,	June 4, —89	51	Jonathan Lay, W.		
Col. Jabez Chapman,			Thomas Silliman, C.		
Samuel Estabrook, M.	Oct. 26, —76	25	Henry Hill, W.	Oct. 7, 1799	46
Israel Spencer, H.	Nov. 18, 1813	81	Samuel Hart,		
Timothy Gates,					

SAYBROOK.	Deaths.	Age.	KILLINGWORTH.	Deaths.	Age.
John Bull, P.			George Elliott,	May 1, 1810	74
Samuel Williams, P.			Job Wright,		
Jonathan Warner, C.			Abraham Pierson, N. K.		
Maj. John Stannard, W.			Martin Lord, N. K.		
John Platts, P.			William Morgan,		
Clark Nott, P.			Bezalel Bristol, N. K.		
Col. Joseph Hill, P.			Gen. Joseph Willcox,	Jan. 18, —17	62
Col. George W. Jew- it, * P.			George Elliott,		
Dr. Richard Ely, C.	April 27, 1816	50	Dan Lane, N. K.		
Col. Elisha Sill,			Nathaniel Hull, N. K.		
Joseph Platts, P.			Joel Griswold, N. K.		
Samuel Colt, C.			Amaziah Bray,		
William Lynde,			William Carter,		
Augustus Bushnel,			David Kelsey, N. K.		
Rufus Clark,			Austin Olcott,		
Joel Pratt, P.			Benjamin Hurd,		
Stephen Utter,			Jedediah Harris, N. K.		
James P. Redfield, W.					
Benjamin Holt, C.			DURHAM.		
			Hon. James Wadsworth,	Jan. 10, 1756	78
			Henry Crane,	April 11, —41	64
			Col. Elihu Chauncey,	April 10, —91	81
			James Wadsworth,	July 21, —77	—
			Hon. James Wadsworth,	Sept. 22, 1817	87
			Daniel Hall,	Dec. 17, 1790	73
	About 1711	—	Simeon Parsons,		
	Jan. 8, —52	71	Dan Parmelee,		
	Feb. 25, —49	72	Charles Coe,		
	Oct. 2, —59	85	Guernsey Bates,		
	Nov. 7, —59	75	Worthington G. Chaun- cey,		
	May 6, —90	75	Isaac Newton,		
	Dec. 21, —76	74	Job Merwin,		
	Oct. 10, —51	52	Bridgman Guernsey,		
	May 3, —74	76	James Robinson,		
	Dec. 27, —85	68	Lemuel Camp,		
	Aug. 25, —94	77			
	Feb. 7, —78	57			
	Nov. 6, 1809	70			

Note B, referred to, page 4.

Agreeably to an enumeration made in the years 1756, 1774, and 1810, there were in the towns in Middlesex the following number of inhabitants: it being remembered that in the first mentioned year, Chatham was included in Middletown; viz.

In Middletown,	in 1756, 5,664,	in 1774, 4,878,	in 1810, 5,382
Chatham,		2,397	3,258
Haddam,	1,241	1,726	2,205
East-Haddam,	1,978	2,818	2,537
Saybrook,	1,931	2,687	3,996
Killingworth,	1,458	1,990	2,244
Durham,	799	1,076	1,101
Total,	13,071	17,572	20,723

Note C, referred to, page 8.

In Dec. 1815, the towns in Middlesex owned the vessels following ; viz.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>95ths.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>95ths.</i>	<i>Schoon'rs.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>95ths.</i>	<i>Sloops.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>95ths.</i>	<i>Total Tons.</i>
Middletown, - - -	3	876	1	10	1,932	86	4	395	67	7	332	76	3,537 40
Chatham, - - - -	1	324	66	1	204	45	1	162	45	2	125	5	816 00
Haddam, - - - -	1	318	62	4	738	48	3	238	65	5	394	15	1,740
E. Haddam, - - -	1	228	22	2	303	29				4	231	49	763 5
Saybrook, - - - -	1	283	30	1	204	73	7	793	82	16	846	30	2,128 25
Killingworth, - -							4	251	71	4	138	67	390 43
Total of the County, -	7	2,030	86	18	3,383	91	19	1,892	45	38	2,068	52	9,375 84

The amount of shipping owned in Middletown District, including Middlesex and Hartford counties, at that time was 22,580 tons. It is however to be noticed that some of the vessels entered at the custom-house, were built for market. This was true of a considerable number which were owned in Middlesex; and of course the quantity of shipping actually employed in commerce was less than is here stated.

The articles exported from Middletown District in 1815, amounted to \$ 93,141 32. The duties on imports for the same year, amounted to \$ 43,394 14.

*Note D, referred to, page 13.*

The parishes in the county have the following number of grist-mills, saw-mills, and fulling-mills; to which the number of tanneries is added.

	<i>Grist-mills.</i>	<i>Saw-mills.</i>	<i>Fulling-mills.</i>	<i>Tanneries.</i>
Middletown parish, - - - -	5	5	4	4
Upper Houses, - - - - -	2	1	0	3
Middlefield, - - - - -	1	2	1	1
Westfield, - - - - -	1	1	0	0
Chatham parish, - - - - -	2	3	1	2
Middle-Haddam, - - - - -	6	10	1	3
East-Hampton, - - - - -	3	3	1	1
Haddam parish, - - - - -	5	8	2	7

Note D, continued.

	Grist-mills.	Saw-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.
E. Haddam parish, - - - -	3	10	1	7
Millington, - - - - -	3	9	1	3
Hadlyme, in E. Haddam, - -	1	4	1	8
Saybrook parish, - - - -	2	1	1	0
Pautapoug, - - - - -	4	7	3	3
Westbrook, - - - - -	1	4	1	1
Chester, - - - - -	3	3	1	1
Killingworth parish, - - -	4	2	1	1
North-Killingworth, - -	5	5	1	9
Durham, - - - - -	2	4	2	6
Total, -	53	82	23	55

Note E, referred to, page 17.

Pleasure carriages were introduced into the several towns in the county, at the following periods; viz.

Into Middletown,	about 1750, which owned in 1814,	246
Chatham,	in 1768	54
Haddam,	1785	17
E. Haddam,	1769	31
Saybrook,	about 1755	113
Killingworth,	1748	39
3 Durham,	1755	49
Total,		549

Note F, referred to, page 17,

Stating the number of vessels launched from yards in different parts of the county in the year 1815.

	Ships.	Tons.	Brigs.	Tons.	Schoon'rs.	Tons.	Sloops.	Tons.	Total tons.
Middletown city, - -	1	360			1	147	1	44	551
Upper-Houses, - -			1	240			1	57	297
Chatham parish, - -	3	990			1	163			1153

Note F, continued.

	Ships.	Tons.	Brigs.	Tons.	Schoon'rs.	Tons.	Sloops.	Tons.	Total tons.
Middle-Haddam, - -	2	675	2	440	1	120			1235
Haddam, - - - -			4	745	1	110			855
E. Haddam, - - -			2	395			3	219	614
Saybrook parish, - -			1	196					196
Pautapoug, - - -	2	620	1	200	3	370	4	245	1435
Westbrook, - - -					2	245	4	178	423
Chester, - - - -					1	104			104
Killingworth parish, -					3	360	4	280	640
Total, -	8	2645	11	2216	13	1619	17	1023	7503

Note G, referred to, page 18.

The names of the turnpike roads, partly or wholly in Middlesex, their length, the time when they were granted, and capital stock.

	Granted.	Capital Stock.
MIDDLESEX TURNPIKE, extending from Saybrook through Haddam and Middletown to Goffe's brook in Weathersfield, 32 miles,	May 1802	\$ 18,088
HEBRON AND MIDDLE-HADDAM TURNPIKE, extending from Hebron meeting-house through Marlborough to Middle-Haddam Landing, 13 1-2 miles, - - - -	do.	8,232
MIDDLETOWN AND BERLIN TURNPIKE, extending from Middletown through Berlin into Farmington, 20 miles, - - - -	May 1808	14,950
COLCHESTER AND CHATHAM TURNPIKE, extending from Colchester through Chatham to Middletown Ferry, 18 miles, - -	Oct. 1808	9,086
CHATHAM AND MARLBOROUGH TURNPIKE, extending from Middletown Ferry by Pistol Point to Marlborough, 10 1-2 miles, -	Oct. 1809	9,086
EAST-HADDAM AND COLCHESTER TURNPIKE, extending from East-Haddam Landing to Colchester meeting-house, 10 1-2 miles,	do.	6,288

Note G, continued.

	Granted.	Capital Stock.
MIDDLETOWN AND MERIDEN TURNPIKE, extending from Middletown to Meriden meeting-house, 7 miles, - - - - -	Oct. 1809	\$ 7,364
DURHAM AND EAST-GUILFORD TURNPIKE, extending from Durham street through North-Bristol to East-Guilford green, 14 miles, - - - - -	May 1811	10,000
MIDDLETOWN, DURHAM AND NEW-HAVEN TURNPIKE, extending from Middletown through Durham and parts of Branford and North-Haven to New-Haven, 23 1-2 miles, - - - - -	do.	40,000
KILLINGWORTH AND HADDAM TURNPIKE, extending from Killingworth street to Higganum in Haddam, 15 1-2 miles, - - - - -	Oct. 1813	10,973
A BRANCH OF THE ABOVE, called BEAVER-MEADOW TURNPIKE, running to Haddam street, 4 miles and 101 rods, - - - - -	Oct. 1815	2,465
HADDAM AND DURHAM TURNPIKE, extending from Higganum in Haddam to Durham street, 7 3-4 miles, - - - - -	May 1815	4,100
CHESTER AND NORTH-KILLINGWORTH TURNPIKE, extending from the bridge over Chester-Cove to North-Killingworth, 7 miles and 53 rods, - - - - -	May 1816	3,000
Total, - - - - -		143,632

N. B. Chatham and Marlborough Turnpike was at first laid out from Pistol-Point to Marlborough. The addition from Middletown Ferry to Pistol-Point was granted in May 1811. Besides the above, a turnpike from Norwich to New-Haven, through East-Haddam and Haddam, was granted in Oct. 1817, and another from Pautapoug Point, to East-river bridge, in Guilford, in Oct. 1818; which are not yet wrought.

The mail has long been carried on the road from Hartford to New-Haven, through Middletown and Durham in this county; and for a considerable time on the road from New-Haven to New-London and Providence, through Killingworth and Saybrook. On the first of these a line of stages was established in 1785, and on the second in 1794, and the mail has been generally carried in the stage since those periods. About the year 1800, a post road was established from Middletown, through Chatham, to East-Haddam Landing, and thence to New-London; and in 1802, another, from Middletown, through Haddam, to Saybrook:

but in 1810 these were given up; and a rout was established from Middletown to Middle-Haddam, Haddam, East-Haddam Landing, and thence to Saybrook. The post road from Middletown, through Chatham and Hebron, to Windham, was established in 1814; that from Middletown, through Chatham, to Colchester, in 1817; and that from Middletown, through the west part of Haddam, to Killingworth, the same year.

There are eleven post-offices in the county; viz.

Middletown Post-Office, established in	-	1775
Upper-Houses,	do. -	1809
Chatham or Knowles's Landing,	do. -	1804
Westchester,	do. -	1817
Haddam,	do. -	1802
East-Haddam,	do. -	1800
Chester,	do. -	1810
Saybrook,	do. -	1793
Killingworth,	do. -	1794
N. Killingworth,	do. -	1817
Durham,	do. -	1800

Note H, referred to, page 18.

The Ferries in Middlesex are as follows; viz.

Saybrook Ferry, between Saybrook and Lyme, granted or established in	1662
Brockway's, Pautapoug and N. Lyme,	1724
Warner's, Chester and Hadlyme,	1769
Chapman's, Haddam and East-Haddam,	1694
East-Haddam, do. do.	1811*
Haddam, do. and M. Haddam,	1814
Higganum, do. do.	1769
Knowles's Landing, Middletown and do.	1804†
Middletown, do. and Chatham,	1799
Upper-Houses, do. do.	1759

All these ferries are private property excepting Higganum Ferry, which belongs to the town of Haddam, and Middletown Ferry, which belongs to the town of Middletown.

Note I, referred to, page 19.

Showing when the houses for public worship, belonging to different religious denominations, in Middlesex, were erected, and their dimensions.

The two first houses in Middletown were built near the north end of what is now Main-street in the city, to accommodate people

* A ferry had been kept occasionally at this place for 70 years; but being abandoned a new grant was made.

† A ferry was granted at Knowles's Landing in 1735, but being abandoned, a grant was made at this time.

in the Upper-Houses. The former, and probably the latter of these, was inclosed with palisades. When the subject of erecting the third house was agitated, it is said that different divisions of the inhabitants contended for its location at the east, north and west corners of the great square, lying between Main and High-streets; that it was agreed to have the point decided by lot; but as there were four corners to the square, it was suggested it would be well to draw for them all. This was done, and the south corner was taken, where none wished the house to be erected. But as the lot was considered as expressing the divine will, the people went forward and built there. The width of this house was increased 18 feet in 1740, and rendered a very uncouth building. The first meeting-house in Chatham stood on the hill south of the Episcopal church. The first in Haddam, stood near the dwelling-house of Capt. Samuel Clark, and the second near the site of the court-house. The first in East-Haddam was built in the middle of the street, near the dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac C. Ackley, and the second 50 or 60 rods south of the present meeting-house. The first house in Saybrook was built on the Point. The sites of the other ancient houses of public worship, were near the sites of the present houses, or are so well known as to render any information respecting them unnecessary. All the houses in the county have hitherto been built of wood, except that owned by the Methodists in Middletown, and one recently erected by the Second Baptist Society in Pautapoug, which are of brick. Where these have had steeples and bells, the letter B is annexed to the name; where steeples only, the letter S.

HOUSES IN MIDDLETOWN.		Time of erection.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.
Congregational meeting-house, -		1652	20	20
do. do. B. -		1670	32	32
do. do. B. -		1715	60	40
do. do. B. -		1799	68	51
Episcopal do. B. -		1752	50	36
Strict-Congregational do. -		1774	56	46
Baptist do. -		1809	53	36
Methodist do. -		1805	42	32
UPPER-HOUSES.				
Congregational do. -		about 1703	—	—
do. do. -		1736	55	36
Baptist do. -		1803	46	36

		Time of erection.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.
MIDDLEFIELD.				
Congregational meeting-house, -		1745	40	40
WESTFIELD.				
Congregational	do. -	1773	48	38
Baptist	do. -	1812	36	26
CHATHAM.				
Congregational	do. -	1716	40	26
do.	do. -	1750	56	42
Episcopal	do. -	about 1790	50	36
MIDDLE-HADDAM.				
Congregational	do. -	1744	44	36
do.	do. S. -	1812	50	40
Episcopal (taken down,)	do. -	1772	26	24
do. at the Landing,	do. -	} About 1786 or 7	47	36
Methodist	do. -		24	23
EAST-HAMPTON.				
Congregational	do. -	1755	46	37
HADDAM.				
Congregational	do. -	1673 or 4	28	24
do.	do. -	1721	44	36
do.	do. -	1770	65	45
Baptist	do. -	1793	32	25
Methodist	do. -	1795	41	29
EAST-HADDAM.				
Congregational	do. -	1705	32	32
do.	do. -	1728	55	40
do.	do. B. -	1794	64	44
Episcopal	do. S. -	1792	54	37
MILLINGTON.				
Congregational	do. -	1743	50	40
HADLYME.				
Congregational	do. -	1743	46	35
SAYBROOK.				
Congregational	do. -	1646	—	—
do.	do. B. -	1726	50	36
PAUTAPOUG.				
Congregational	do. -	1727	40	30
do.	do. B. -	1792	60	40
Episcopal	do. S. -	1790	40	30
Baptist 1st Society,	do. -	1775 or 6	30	25

		Time of erection.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.
PAUTAPOUG.				
Baptist, 2d Society	meeting-house, S.	1816	43	34
WESTBROOK.				
Congregational	do. B. -	1727	41	34
Methodist	do. -	1817	40	32
CHESTER.				
Congregational	do. -	1742	42	34
do.	do. -	1794	42	34
KILLINGWORTH.				
Congregational	do. -	—	—	—
do.	do. -	about 1700	—	—
do.	do. B. -	do. 1733	60	38
NORTH-KILLINGWORTH.				
Congregational	do. -	1735	30	22
do.	do. -	1739	58	38
do.	do. B. -	1817	58	47
Episcopal	do. -	1803	40	32
DURHAM.				
Congregational	do. -	1711	40	40
do.	do. B. -	1736	64	44

Note J, referred to, page 19.

In 1815, there were 3,688 families in the county, divided among the different religious denominations, according to the following table; supposing all the families to belong to some denomination or other. Some societies have increased and others diminished since that time; but this will serve as a general view of the numbers adhering to different denominations.

	Number of families.	Congrega- tionalist.	Episcopa- lian.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Strict-Con- gregational.	Universa- list.
Middletown, in the city,	353	169	89	38	54	3	0
do. out of the city,	269	112	11	64	51	31	0
Total of this society, -	622	281	100	102	105	34	0

	Number of families.	Congrega- tionalist.	Episcopa- lian.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Strict-Con- gregational.	Universa- list.
Upper-Houses, - - -	137	122	2	11	2	0	0
Middlefield, - - -	92	41	1	5	6	3	36
Westfield, - - -	93	53	0	17	4	19	0
Total of the town, - -	944	497	103	135	117	56	36
Chatham, - - -	219	108	93	12	6	0	0
Middle-Haddam, (Chat- ham Part,) - - -	149	74	35	2	33	5	0
East-Hampton, - - -	147	101	7	28	11	0	0
Part of Westchester, -	20	19	0	1	0	0	0
Total of the town, - -	535	302	185	43	50	5	0
Haddam, - - -	390	273	5	38	73	1	0
Haddam Neck, - - -	57	38	6	5	8	0	0
Total of the town, - -	447	311	11	43	81	1	0
East-Haddam, - - -	184	129	44	10	1	0	0
Millington, - - -	182	122	3	50	6	1	0
Hadlyme, (East-Haddam part,) - - -	55	34	8	12	1	0	0
Total of the town, - -	421	285	55	72	8	1	0
Saybrook, - - -	155	153	0	2	0	0	0
Pautapoug, - - -	300	187	33	76	4	0	0
Westbrook, - - -	162	145	1	15	1	0	0
Chester, - - -	115	77	0	38	0	0	0
Total of the town, - -	732	562	34	131	5	0	0
Killingworth, - - -	184	91	1	56	3	0	33
North-Killingworth, -	233	170	36	8	19	0	0
Total of the town, - -	417	261	37	64	22	0	33
Durham, - - -	192	112	46	1	8	25	0
Total of the county, -	3,688	2,330	421	489	291	88	69

Note K, referred to, page 19.

The following table will show at one view, when the towns and parishes in Middlesex were settled, when they were incorporated, when the first churches in them were formed, and the number of members belonging to those churches, April 11, 1818.

	Set- tled.	Incorporated.	Churches formed.	No. of mem- bers.	Male.	Fe- males.
Middletown, -	1650	Nov. 1653	Nov. 4, 1668	203	54	149
Upper-Houses, -	do.	May 1703	Jan. 5, 1715	125	31	94
Middlefield, - -	1700	Oct. 1744	About 1747	33	9	24
Westfield, - -	1720	May 1766	Dec. 29, 1773	35	11	24
Chatham, - -	1690	May 1714	Oct. 25, 1721	86	21	65
Middle-Haddam,	1710	May 1740	Sept. 24, 1740	86	30	56
East-Hampton, -	1743	May 1748	Nov. 30, 1748	55	16	39
Haddam, - - -	1662	Oct. 1668	— — 1696	165	49	116
East-Haddam, -	1670	— — 1700	Jan. 6, 1704	95	36	59
Millington, - -	1704	Oct. 1733	Dec. 2, 1736	89	18	71
Hadlyme, - - -	1670	Oct. 1742	June 26, 1745	55	18	37
Saybrook, - - -	1635	— — 1644	— — 1646	196	70	126
Pautapoug, - -	1690	May 1722	About 1725	116	30	86
Westbrook, - -	1664	May 1724	June 25, 1726	171	60	111
Chester, - - -	1692	Oct. 1740	Sept. 15, 1742	63	22	41
Killingworth, -	1663	Oct. 1663	About 1667	103	27	76
N. Killingworth,	1716	May 1735	Jan. 18, 1738	207	82	125
Durham, - - -	1698	May 1704	Feb. 7, 1711	178	63	115
Total of members, - - - - -				2061	647	1414

The Episcopal churches in the county had the following number of members Oct. 1818 ; viz.

The Episcopal church in Middletown,	-	-	-	103
do. do. Chatham,	-	-	-	40
do. do. M. Haddam,	-	-	about	20
do. do. E. Haddam,	-	-	-	—
do. do. Pautapoug,	-	-	-	—
do. do. N. Killingworth & N. Bristol,	-	-	-	36*

The Baptist churches in the county had the following number of members at the same time ; viz.

The Baptist church in Middletown,	-	-	-	123
do. Upper-Houses, including some				
professors living in other parishes,				64

* Twelve of these live in N. Bristol.

The Baptist church in Westfield,	-	-	-	29
do.	East-Hampton, including profes-	sors in Haddam,	-	126
do.	East-Haddam,	-	-	48
The first Baptist church in Pautapoug, including some	professors in Chester, &c.	-	-	88
The second do.	including some professors in Kil-	lingworth,	-	61
Total,				589

The number of Methodist professors in Middlesex, I am unable to give. The church in Middletown has more than 100.

Note L, referred to, page 20.

Names of those who have been settled ministers in Middlesex, places of their birth, &c. Where the dates are given in italics in the fourth column, it denotes that the ministers referred to were installed, and the italic characters in the sixth column denote that the ministers referred to were dismissed. Communicants are not stated after April 11, 1818.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Time of Settlement.	Com. admitted by them.	Deaths or Dismission.	Age.
MIDDLETOWN.						
Nathaniel Collins,	Cambridge, M.	Har. 1660	Nov. 4, 1668	76	Dec. 23, 1684	42
Noadiah Russel,	New-Haven,	do. 1681	Oct. 24, 1688	180	Dec. 3, 1713	64
William Russel,	Middletown,	Yal. 1709	June 1, 1715	395	June 1, 1761	70
Enoch Huntington,	Windham,	do. 1759	Jan. 6, 1762	346	June 12, 1809	69
Dan Huntington,	Lebanon,	do. 1794	Sept. 20, 1809	98	Feb. 6, 1816	
C. A. Goodrich,	New-Haven,	do. 1810	July 24, 1816	32	Dec. 23, 1817	
John R. Crane,	Newark, N. J.	Nas. 1805	Nov. 4, 1818			
UPPER-HOUSES.						
Joseph Smith,	Concord, M.	Har. 1695	Jan. 5, 1715	62	Sept. 8, 1736	62
Edward Eells,	Scituate, M.	do. 1733	Sept. 6, 1738	138	Oct. 12, 1776	64
Gershom Bulkley,	Weathersfield,	Yal. 1770	June 17, 1778	85	June 17, 1708	
Joshua L. Williams,	do.	do. 1805	June 14, 1809	84		
MIDDLEFIELD.						
Ebenezer Gould,			Oct. 10, 1747		About 1756	
Joseph Denison,	Windham,	Yal. 1763	Feb. 28, 1765	13	Feb. 12, 1770	31
Abner Benedict,	N. Salem, N. Y.	do. 1769	Nov. 20, 1771	12	— 1785	
WESTFIELD.						
Thomas Miner,	Woodbury,	Yal. 1769	Dec. 29, 1773	96		
CHATHAM.						
Daniel Newil,	Bristol,	Yal. 1718	Oct. 25, 1721	50	Sept. 14, 1731	31

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Time of Settlement.	Com. admitted by them.	Deaths or Dismission.	Age.
Moses Bartlet,	Guilford,	Yal. 1730	June 6, 1733	114	Dec. 27, 1768	58
Cyprian Strong, D.D.	Farmington,	do. 1763	Aug. 19, 1767	193	Nov. 17, 1811	67
Eber L. Clark,	Mansfield,	Gul. 1811	Sept. 25, 1812	24	Aug. 18, 1815	
Henry Talcott.	Coventry,	Yal. 1810	Oct. 23, 1816	22		
MIDDLE-HADDAM.						
Benjamin Bowers,	Billerica, M.	Har. 1733	Sept. 24, 1740	171	May 11, 1761	45
Benjamin Boardman,	Middletown,	Yal. 1758	Jan. 5, 1762	162	Sept. — 1783	
David Selden,	Haddam,	do. 1782	Oct. 19, 1785	131		
EAST-HAMPTON.						
John Norton,	Berlin,	Yal. 1737	Nov. 30, 1748	—	Mar. 24, 1778	62
Lemuel Parsons,	Durham,	do. 1773	Feb. 10, 1779	58	Feb. 14, 1791	37
Joel West,	Lebanon,	Dar. 1789	Oct. 17, 1792	67		
HADDAM.						
Jeremiah Hobart,	Hingham, E.	Har. 1650	Nov. 14, 1700	—	Nov. 6, 1716	84
Phinehas Fiske,	Milford,	Yal. 1704	Sept. 15, 1714	—	Oct. 17, 1739	55
Aaron Cleveland,	Medford, M.	Har. 1735	July — 1739	—	Dis. 1746	
Joshua Elderkin,	Windham,	Yal. 1748	June — 1749	—	do. 1753	
Eleazer May,	Weathersfield,	do. 1752	June 30, 1756	234	April 14, 1803	70
David D. Field,	Guilford,	do. 1802	April 11, 1804	138	April 11, 1818	
John Marsh, Jr.	Weathersfield,	do. 1804	Dec. 16, 1818	—		
EAST-HADDAM.						
Stephen Hosmer,	Hartford,	Har. 1699	May 3, 1704	254	June 16, 1749	70
Joseph Fowler,	Lebanon,	Yal. 1743	May 15, 1751	132	June 10, 1771	48
Elijah Parsons,	Northampton,	do. 1768	Oct. 28, 1772	162		
Isaac Parsons,	Southampton,	do. 1811	Oct. 23, 1816	25		
MILLINGTON.						
Timothy Symmes,	Scituate, M.	Har. 1733	Dec. 2, 1736	—	Dis. 1743	
Hebert Estabrook,	Canterbury,	Yal. 1736	Nov. 20, 1745	44	Jan. 28, 1766	49
Diodate Johnson,	Lyme,	do. 1764	July 2, 1767	20	Jan. 15, 1773	28
Eleazer Sweetland,	Hebron,	Dar. 1774	May 21, 1777	45	Mar. 25, 1787	36
William Lyman, D.D.	Lebanon,	Yal. 1784	Dec. 13, 1787	146		
HADLYME.						
Grindall Rawson,	Mendon, M.	Har. 1728	Sept. 18, 1745	131	Mar. 29, 1777	69
Joseph Vail,	Litchfield,	Dar. 1778	Feb. 9, 1780	119		
SAYBROOK.						
James Fitch,	Bocking, Eng.	—	— 1648	—	Dis. 1660	
Thomas Buckingham,	—	—	Feb. 5, 1670	—	April 31, 1709	63
Azariah Mather,	Windsor,	Yal. 1705	Nov. 22, 1710	—	Feb. 11, 1737	52
William Hart,	Guilford,	do. 1732	Nov. 17, 1736	176	July 11, 1784	72
Fred. W. Hotchkiss,	New-Haven,	do. 1778	Sept. 24, 1783	307		
PAUTAPOUG.						
Abraham Nott,	Weathersfield,	Yal. 1720	— 1725	—	Jan. 24, 1756	61
Stephen Holmes,	Woodstock,	do. 1752	Nov. 24, 1757	—	Sept. 13, 1773	42
Benjamin Dunning,	Newtown,	do. 1759	In. 1776	—	May — 1785	44
Richard Ely,	Lyme,	do. 1754	Jan. 18, 1786	101	Aug. 23, 1814	81
Aaron Hovey,	Mansfield,	Dar. 1798	Sept. 5, 1804	75		
WESTBROOK.						
Wm. Worthington,	Colchester,	Yal. 1716	June 29, 1726	61	Nov. 16, 1756	60
John Devotion,	Suffield,	do. 1754	Dec. 26, 1757	193	Sept. 6, 1802	72
Thomas Rich,	Weston, M.	do. 1789	June 13, 1804	81	Sept. 4, 1810	
Sylvester Selden,	Chatham,	Gul. 1807	June 10, 1812	33		
CHESTER.						
Jared Harrison,	Branford,	Yal. 1736	Sept. 15, 1742	—	— 1751	

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Time of Settlement.	Com. admitted by them.	Deaths or Dismission.	Age.
Simeon Stoddard,	Woodbury,	Yal. 1755	Oct. 31, 1759	—	Oct. 27, 1788	30
Elijah Mason,	Hartford,	do. 1744	May 21, 1767	—	— 1779	—
Robert Silliman,	Fairfield,	do. 1737	Jan. 29, 1772	—	April 9, 1781	45
Samuel Mills,	Canton,	do. 1776	Oct. 25, 1786	96	Feb. 17, 1814	32
Neh. B. Beardsley,	Stratford,	do. 1805	Jan. 3, 1816	6	—	—
KILLINGWORTH.						
John Woodbridge,		Har. 1664	— 1667	—	Dis. 1679	—
Abraham Pierson,	Branford,	do. 1668	In. 1694	—	March 5, 1707	31
Jared Elliott,	Guilford,	Yal. 1706	Oct. 26, 1709	—	April 22, 1763	77
Eliphalet Huntington,	Lebanon,	do. 1759	Jan. 11, 1764	61	Feb. 8, 1777	39
Achilles Mansfield,	New-Haven,	do. 1770	Jan. 6, 1779	176	July 22, 1814	43
Hart Talcott,	Bolton,	Dar. 1812	June 11, 1817	6	—	—
N. KILLINGWORTH.						
William Seward,	Durham,	Yal. 1734	Jan. 18, 1738	160	Feb. 5, 1789	55
Henry Ely,	Wilbraham, M.	do. 1778	Sept. 25, 1782	92	Feb. 12, 1801	—
Josiah B. Andrews,	Southington,	do. 1797	April 21, 1802	143	April 16, 1811	—
Asa King,	Mansfield,	—	Nov. 20, 1811	30	—	—
DURHAM.						
Nathaniel Chauncey,	Stratford,	Yal. 1702	Feb. 7, 1711	—	Feb. 1, 1766	75
Elizur Goodrich, D.D.	Weatherfield,	do. 1752	Nov. 24, 1756	—	Nov. 21, 1797	45
David Smith,	Bozrah,	do. 1795	Aug. 15, 1799	188	—	—

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS.

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Commenced Services.	Commenced Services.
MIDDLETOWN.				
Ichabod Camp,	Durham,	Yal. 1743	July 19, 1752	June 19, 1760
Abraham Jarvis, D. D.	Norwalk,	do. 1761	— 1760	— 1799
Calvin White,	Middletown,	do. 1786	Aug. 16, 1799	July 27, 1800
Joseph Warren,	—	—	Oct. 5, 1800	Aug. 16, 1803
Clement Merriam,	—	—	Sept. 10, 1803	April 7, 1806
John Kewley, M. D.	Liverpool, Eng.	Cam. E. —	Mar. 8, 1809	Feb. 19, 1813
Birdsey G. Noble,	New-Milford,	Yal. 1810	Mar. 7, 1813	—
CHATHAM.				
M. Smith Miles,	Derby,	Yal. 1791	— 1796	—
EAST-HADDAM.				
Solomon Blakesley,	North-Haven.	Yal. 1785	— 1792	—

MINISTERS OF THE STRICT-CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Time of Settlement.	Time of Dismission.
MIDDLETOWN.				
Ebenezer Frothingham,	Cambridge, M.	—	— 1754	— 1778
Stephen Parsons,	Middletown,	—	Jan. 31, 1778	{ About June 1795
David Huntington,	Lebanon,	Dar. 1773	Nov. 8, 1797	Oct. — 1800
Benjamin Graves,	East-Haddam,	—	1803	— 1811 or 12
Ahab Jink,	Smithfield, R. I.	—	Aug. 7, 1816	—

Statistical Account of Middlesex County ;

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

NAMES.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Time of Settlement.	Time of Dismission.
MIDDLETOWN.				
Anna Bradley,	Kingston, M.	Brown —		
George Phippin,	Salem, M.	do. —	June 11, 1812	July — 1816
Jeremiah F. Bridges,	Colchester,			

There have been some other Baptist ministers settled in the County, but I am unable to give a list of their names. The Methodist churches have been generally supplied by circuit preachers.

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Note M, referred to, page 20.

The names of those who have been deacons in the several Congregational churches in the County, the time of their election, deaths and ages.

N. B. Those marked with asterisks are known to have been ordained. Others in East-Haddam and Saybrook churches have been ordained, but I am unable to designate the individuals. The persons whose names are printed in italics in the account of Middle-Haddam, lived within the bounds of the town of Chatham, and those thus printed in the account of Hadlyme, lived in the town of Lyme.

NAMES.	Time of Election.	Deaths.	Ages.
Thomas Allen,*	Mar. 16, 1670	—	—
Samuel Stocking,*	do.	—	—
John Hall, jr.*	do.	Jan. 22, 1694	71
Daniel Markham,*	About 1690	—	—
William Sumner,*	Aug. 11, 1695	About 1706	—
Obadiah Allen,	May 31, 1704	—	—
Joseph Rockwell,*	do.	Oct. 27, 1742	—
Boriah Wetmore,	May 5, 1713	—	—
Solomon Atkins,	Jan. 8, 1735	Oct. 5, 1748	—
John Hubbard,	May 26, 1743	Mar. 12, 1755	—
Jonathan Allen,	do.	Dec. 23, 1781	—
William Rockwell,	April 6, 1749	July 28, 176	—
Hon Jabez Hamlin,	Feb. 7, 1754	April 25, 175	—
Joseph Clarke, Esq.	Aug. 16, 1765	April 21, 17	—
John Earl Hubbard,	do.	July 27, 17	—
Chaun Whittlesey, Esq.	Sept. 17, 1778	Mar. 14, 18	—
Jacob Whitmore,	Mar. 7, 1782	—	—
Oliver Wetmore,	Mar. 4, 1784	Dec. 1, 1	—
Timothy Boardman,	April 1, 1784	May 5, 1	—
Matthew T. Russel, Esq.	May 3, 1798	—	—
Thomas Hubbard,	— 1812	—	—
Joseph Boardman,	May 16, 1812	—	—
Samuel Eells, 2d.	do.	—	—

In the church in Middletown.

	NAMES.	Time of Election.	Deaths.	Age.
Upper-Houses.	William Savage,	Feb. 10, 1716	—	—
	Samuel Hall,	do.	re-elected at Chatham.	—
	Samuel Stow,	—	Sept. 28, 1741	—
	John Willcox,	—	May 12, 1751	68
	Samuel Gipson,	—	Mar. 18, 1748	76
	Samuel Shepherd,	Dec. 3, 1745	drowned April 9, 1750	—
	Isaac White,	Jan. 15, 1749	June 27, 1769	71
	William Savage,	—	— 1774	74
	Thomas Johnson, Esq.	Jan. 9, 1766	Dec. 26, 1774	56
	Joseph Kirby,	Nov. 29, 1770	Sept. 12, 1783	64
Westfield, Middlef'd.	Solomon Sage,	Jan. 26, 1775	June 7, 1794	74
	Timothy Gipson,	Jan. 14, 1784	Jan. 8, 1814	70
	Amos Sage,	Feb. 22, 1790	—	—
	Jeremiah Hubbard,	Dec. 14, 1807	Aug. 23, 1808	63.
	Bani Parmelee,	Mar. 23, 1810	—	—
	Ichabod Miller,	—	Aug. 22, 1788	87.
	Joseph Coe,	—	June 10, 1784	71
	Giles Miller,	About 1774	Mar. 1, 1804	77
	Prosper Auger,	Jan. 10, 1809	—	—
	Nathaniel Boardman,	About 1779	April 9, 1807	64
Chatham.	Amos Churchel,	do.	became a Baptist and moved away.	—
	Samuel Galpin,	About 1794	—	—
	Samuel Hall,*	Nov. 9, 1721	Mar. 6, 1740	76
	John Ganes,	—	July 27, 1748	72
	Joseph White, Esq.	Jan. 22, 1724	Dec. 14, 1770	82
	David Sage, Esq.	Dec. 15, 1748	Nov. 25, 1803	86
	Ebenezer White, Esq.	April 21, 1768	July 29, 1817	90
	Dr. Moses Bartlet,	Oct. 27, 1791	Mar. 3, 1810	70
	Hezekiah Goodrich, Esq.	do.	became an Episcopalian.	—
	Jonathan Brown,	June 25, 1795	—	—
Middle-Haddam.	Daniel Shepherd, Esq.	Mar. 15, 1810	—	—
	Ebenezer Smith,	Nov. 18, 1740	Feb. 11, 1752	81
	Gideon Arnold,	do.	Mar. — 1772	—
	Benjamin Harris,	Mar. 14, 1748	April 11, 1775	75
	Daniel Arnold,	Nov. 27, 1771	May 27, 1774	43
	Ezra Brainerd, Esq.	do.	—	—
	David Smith,	June 1, 1774	Nov. 25, 1795	52
	Dr. Thomas Brainerd,	Dec. 10, 1795	moved away.	—
	Selden Gates,	July 27, 1810	—	—
	—	—	—	—

	NAMES.	Time of Election.	Deaths.	Ages.
East-Hampton.	Ebenezer Clarke,	—	moved away.	
	Isaac Smith,	—	July 29, 1802	85
	John Clarke, Esq.	—	Aug. 3, 1809	94
	James Bill, Esq.	July 5, 1795		
	Gideon Arnold,	do.	Feb. 17, 1807	72
	Moses Cook,	May 16, 1805	May 15, 1818	75
	Isaac Smith,	do.	Oct. 28, 1815	70
	Joseph Sage,	Jan. 24, 1815	Feb. 20, 1818	60
	David Clarke, Esq.	July — 1816		
	Warren A. Skinner,	May 1, 1818		
Haddam.	Daniel Brainerd, Esq.	—	April 1, 1715	74
	Thomas Brooks,	—	April 6, 1734	79
	Joseph Arnold,	—	April 8, 1752	86
	James Brainerd,	—	Feb. 10, 1742	73
	Thomas Brooks,*	About 1742	—	1781 82
	Elisha Cone,*	do.	Mar. 6, 1809	99
	Elijah Brainerd,	July 12, 1759	May 9, 1764	58
	Col. Hezekiah Brainerd,	Feb. 14, 1764	Dec. 14, 1774	67
	Joseph Smith,	Nov. 27, 1771	April 22, 1790	79
	Nehemiah Brainerd, Esq.	About 1784	Nov. 8, 1807	66
	Eliakim Brainerd,	do.	Jan. 18, 1815	83
	Jonathan Huntington,*	April — 1806		
	David Hubbard,*	May 2, 1806		
East-Haddam.	Thomas Gates,	— 1704	April 20, 1734	70
	Daniel Cone,	do.	June 15, 1725	60
	Daniel Brainerd,	— 1725	Feb. 28, 1743	77
	Isaac Spencer,	June 26, 1734	Feb. 10, 1751	72
	Jeremiah Gates,	Oct. — 1741	Nov. 1, 1761	65
	Noadiah Brainerd,	April — 1743	Sept. 30, 1746	50
	Daniel Cone, Esq.	Dec. 3, 1746	May 27, 1776	83
	James Gates,	Feb. 5, 1762	moved to Rich- mond, Mass.	
	Samuel Huntington, Esq.	Oct. — 1770	Mar. 20, 1797	74
	Thomas Fuller,	do.	moved to Hartland.	
	John Percival, Esq.	June 12, 1782	Jan. 22, 1813	80
	Caleb Gates,	Sept. — 1795		
	Ephraim Gates,	Sept. — 1806	moved to Ha- milton, N. Y.	
	John Percival, jr.	Dec. 30, 1814		
	Samuel Emmons,	—	—	—
	Daniel Gates,	—	—	—
	Gen. Joseph Spencer,	Nov. 20, 1767	Jan. 13, 1789	75

	NAMES.	Time of Election.	Deaths.	Ages.
Millington.	Samuel Dutton,	July 4, 1771	Dec. 30, 1790	87
	Ebenezer Dutton,	Feb. 26, 1778	moved to Lebanon.	
	Benjamin Fuller,	do.	Nov. 10, 1815	93
	Nathaniel Cone,	May — 1789	April 15, 1790	78
	Barzillai Beckwith,	June 4, 1790	Feb. 22, 1818	79
	Isaac Spencer,	April 1, 1796		
	Diodate Lord,	Aug. 26, 1816	moved away.	
	Israel Cone, jr.	April 17, 1818		
Hadlyme.	Nathaniel B. Beckwith,	do.		
	Samuel Dutton,	—	re-elected at Millington.	
	<i>Samuel Crosby,</i>	—		
	<i>Christopher Holmes,</i>	Jan. 18, 1750	April 12, 1792	77
	Col. Samuel Selden,	Mar. 19, 1756	Nov. — 1776	—
	<i>Israel Spencer, Esq.</i>	Mar. 29, 1780	Nov. 18, 1813	81
	Jabez Comstock,	April 3, 1792	Oct. 10, 1807	84
	Israel S. Spencer,	Oct. 1, 1801		
	<i>Israel Dewey,</i>	June 3, 1803	May 19, 1806	52
	Ithamar Hervey,	June 30, 1815		
Saybrook.	Francis Bushnel,	About 1648	Dec. 4, 1681	82
	William Parker,	—	Aug. 20, 1725	81
	Nathaniel Chapman,	—	April 5, 1726	74
	Joseph Blague, Esq.	—	Sept. 28, 1742	48
	Andrew Lord,	—	Dec. — 1759	61
	Joseph Bushnel,	Dec. 9, 1742	Dec. 24, 1778	88
	Hezekiah Whittlesey,	Sept. — 1761	May 16, 1785	77
	Caleb Chapman,	Oct. 28, 1774	June 4, 1785	80
	Samuel Kirtland,	June — 1782	Sept. 4, 1805	73
	Christopher Lord,	do.	moved to Durham, N. Y.	
	Travis Ayres,	May 2, 1788	April 7, 1812	89
	William Chapman,	June 2, 1803	May 22, 1808	49
Pautaug.	William Lord,	Oct. 9, 1808		
	Samuel Lynde,	Dec. 2, 1810		
	Nathaniel Pratt,	—		
	Ebenezer Pratt,	—	Sept. 8, 1756	68
	Samuel Bushnel,	—	Nov. 2, 1771	71
	Abner Parker,	—	Mar. 24, 1788	90
	Benjamin Bushnel,	—	Mar. — 1736	77
	Josiah Nott,	Sept. 13, 1778	Dec. 17, 1814	82
	Peleg Hill,	Aug. 10, 1783	moved to Catskill.	

	NAMES.	Time of Election.	Deaths.	Age.
Westbrook.	David Post,	May 12, 1792	Dec. 17, 1803	68
	Dr. Richard Ely,	Mar. 11, 1804	moved to Chester.	
	Phinehas Pratt,	Feb. 21, 1807	Feb. 4, 1813	66
	Clark Nott, Esq.	April 19, 1807		
	Dan Platts, 2d.	Aug. 8, 1813		
	Abraham Post,	About 1726	About 1750	—
	Maj. Jedediah Chapman,	About 1733	Feb. 10, 1764	60
	Robert Lay,	Mar. 8, 1751	Jan. 1, 1790	83
	Maj. Jonathan Murdock,	Aug. 22, 1764	Jan. 21, 1778	67
	Jedediah Chapman, Esq.	Nov. 3, 1771	Feb. 29, 1816	89
Chester.	Caleb Chapman,	June 22, 1780	Oct. 1, 1797	57
	Jonathan Bushnel,	Mar. 4, 1796		
	Jonathan Lay, Esq.	Jan. — 1797		
	Chapman,	—	—	—
	John Ward,	—	—	—
Killingworth.	Jonathan Dunk,	—	Mar. 28, 1781	70
	Thomas Silliman, Esq.	— 1781		
	Andrew Lewis,	Feb. 22, 1811		
	Henry Farnum,	—	—	—
	John Griswold,	—	Aug. 7, 1717	67
	Nathaniel Parmelee,	—	— 1718	—
	John Lane, Esq.	—	Oct. 2, 1759	85
	Josiah Stevens,	—	Mar. 15, 1754	84
	Benjamin Carter,	—	Aug. — 1759	55
	Col. Aaron Elliott,	About 1760	Dec. 27, 1785	68
North-Killingworth.	Nathaniel Stevens,	do.	Sept. 12, 1805	95
	George Elliott, Esq.	—	May 1, 1810	74
	Philip Stevens,	July 5, 1795	Oct. 12, 1814	74
	Stephen Willcox,	June 28, 1810		
	Samuel Crane,	July 6, 1815		
	Josiah Hull,	—	May 18, 1759	79
	Joseph Willcox, Esq.	—	May 3, 1774	79
	Daniel Buel,	About 1759	May 9, 1782	84
	Dodo Pierson,	April 21, 1768	Jan. 19, 1796	72
	Abel Willcox,	About 1773	Jan. 2, 1807	74
	Abraham Pierson, Esq.	April 4, 1794		
	John Hinkley,	June 30, 1806		
	Nathan Hull, Esq.	Oct. 20, 1814		
	William Seward,	—	May 31, 1764	80
	Henry Crane, Esq.	—	April 11, 1741	64
	Israel Burret,	—	June 19, 1750	64
	Joseph Tibbals,	— 1741	Oct. 30, 1774	88

NAMES.		Time of Election.	Deaths.	Age.
Durham.	John Camp,	—	Sept. 20, 1754	54
	Ezra Baldwin,	—	Mar. 26, 1782	76
	James Curtis,	Dec. 25, 1766	Jan. 13, 1790	80
	Daniel Hall, Esq.	May 2, 1782	Dec. 17, 1790	73
	Dan Parmelee, Esq.	June — 1789		
	John Johnson,	do.		
	Abner Newton,	Sept. 1, 1808		
	Ozias Norton,	do.	moved to N. Conn.	
	Josiah Jewit,	July 2, 1812	moved to State N. Y.	
	Timothy Stone,	Nov. 6, 1815		
	John Tibbals,	do.	— 1819	

Note N, referred to, page 21.

Salaries given by the parishes and societies in Middlesex, to their ministers. As settlements have been given in some instances, these are also stated.

		Settlement.	Annual Salary.	
			Money.	Cords of wood.
Middletown Congregational society,	-		\$ 1000	
Upper-Houses do.	-		500	
Chatham, do.	-	\$ 500	500	
Middle-Haddam, do.	-	666 67	266 67	
East-Hampton, do.	-	666 67	266 67	
Haddam, do.	-		700	
East-Haddam, do.	-	600	600	
Millington, do.	-	666 67	500	25
Hadlyme, do.	-	666 67	233 33	12
Saybrook, do.	-	833 34	266 67	12 1 2
Pautapoug, do.	-	1000	365	
Westbrook, do.	-		450	
Chester, do.	-		400	
Killingworth, do.	-		600	
North-Killingworth, do.	-		510	20
Durham, do.	-		580	

The Strict-Congregational society in Middletown give their minister \$ 450 annually and the use of a parsonage house and lot. The Episcopal society in Middletown give their minister \$ 700 salary, and the Episcopal society in Chatham give theirs \$ 400. The support given by other societies, is unknown.

Note O, referred to, page 22.

Funds in Middlesex, devoted to the support of the Gospel.			
Middletown parish has,			
From the sale of parsonage lands,	-	\$ 800	
Appropriation money,	-	187 31	
			987 31

Upper-Houses parish has,			
29 acres of land, estimated at	-	-	\$ 812
Appropriation money,	-	-	83 51
			<hr/> 895 51
Middlefield society has,			
Appropriation money,	-	-	74 30
The church has,			
Money, raised by subscription in 1815,	1750		
			<hr/> 1824 30
Westfield has,			
A fund, raised by subscription in 1818,	2000		
Appropriation money,	-	-	29 79
			<hr/> 2029 79
Chatham parish has,			
From the sale of lands, given by the pro-			
prietors of Middletown,	-	-	1700
Legacy from Mr. Ezra Bevin, who died			
Feb. 5, 1792,	-	-	1000
Money, raised by subscription in 1812,	3300		
Appropriation money,	-	-	71 96
			<hr/> 6071 96
Haddam parish has,			
Parsonage lands, estimated at	-	-	2000
Avails of parsonage lands, sold,	-	-	1117 22
Legacy from Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd,			
who died Dec. 1813,	-	-	500
Appropriation money,	-	-	141 23
			<hr/> 3758 45
East-Haddam parish has,			
Legacy from Capt. Samuel Gates, who			
died Dec. 1788,	-	-	433 33
do. from his widow, received in 1802,	1000		
do. from Capt. Sylvanus Tinker, who			
died Oct. 12, 1815,	-	-	300
Avails of parsonage lands and subscrip-			
tions united,	-	-	800
Parsonage lot, worth	-	-	150
			<hr/> 2683 33
Millington has,			
Avails of Parsonage lands,	-	-	516 67
Legacy from Mr. Samuel Gates, who			
died Aug. 21, 1801,	-	-	260
A farm given in the will of Mr. Simeon			
Chapman, who died March 31, 1813 ;			
but to be used by his children during			
life,	-	-	4286

Legacy from Mr. Thomas Beebe, who died June 6, 1816,		- - -	1440	
Appropriation money,		- - -	94 90	
				<u>6597 87</u>
Hadlyme has,				
Avails of parsonage lands,		- - -	340	
Appropriation money,		- - -	48	
				<u>388</u>
Saybrook parish has,				
Lands, (including some belonging to the church,) worth		- - -	2400	
Legacy from Gen. Wm. Hart, who died Aug. 29, 1817,		- - -	1600	
				<u>4000</u>
Pautapoug has,				
Parsonage lands, worth		- - -	400	
Legacy from Mr. Wm. Clarke, who died Sept. 16, 1803, one third of which is for the promotion of psalmody,		- - -	281 20	
Subscriptions, drawing interest from Jan. 1, 1817,		- - -	6587	
Appropriation money,		- - -	128 40	
The church has,				
Donation from Mr. Jeremiah Kelsey,		- - -	100	
Legacy from Mr. Doty Lord, who died April 25, 1814,		- - -	100	
Gift from a friend,		- - -	10 30	
				<u>7604 90</u>
Westbrook has;				
Lands and a wharf, (part of which is leased,) worth		- - -	650	
Appropriation money,		- - -	84 61	
				<u>734 61</u>
Chester has,				
Legacy from Mr. Pardon Stevens, who died July 2, 1817,		- - -	300	
Appropriation money,		- - -	63 40	
				<u>363 40</u>
Killingworth parish has,				
Avails of lands sold,		- - -	525	
Lands, estimated at		- - -	2475	
Appropriation Money,		- - -	61 90	
				<u>3061 90</u>
North Killingworth has,				
Avails of parsonage lands,		- - -	434 76	
Appropriation money,		- - -	126 62	
				<u>561 38</u>

Durham has,	
Lands, estimated at	3500
Appropriation money,	100
The church has,	
Legacy from Mr. David Camp, who died	
Oct. 13, 1808,	250
Money otherwise obtained,	50
	<hr/> 3900
Total of the funds, belonging to Congrega-	
tionalists,	<hr/> 45,462 41 <hr/>
The Strict-Congregational Society in Mid-	
dletown, has a parsonage house and	
lands, estimated at	<hr/> 2700
The Episcopal Society in Middletown has,	
From the sale of a parsonage house and	
lands, given in 1785, by Philip Mortimer, Esq. and Mrs. Mary Alsop,	1500
Capt. Stephen Clay, who died in 1809,	
gave them a legacy, which is to go	
into their hands upon the decease of	
his widow, amounting to about	13000
	<hr/> 14500
The Episcopal Society of Chatham has,	
Lands given by Mr. Joseph Blague, who	
deceased in 1812, estimated at	3300
	<hr/>
Total of Episcopal Funds,	<hr/> 17800 <hr/>
The First Baptist Society in Pautapoug has,	
Parsonage house and lot and other lands,	
estimated at	1400
The second Baptist church in Pautapoug has,	
Legacy from Miss Betsey Heyden, who	
died in Nov. 1813,	50
Legacy from Mr. Jared Heyden, who	
died in April 1814, amounting to	
about \$ 5,500; but 1500 of this has	
been used according to his direction	
in building a meeting-house,	4000
	<hr/> 4050
Total of Baptist funds,	<hr/> 5450 <hr/>
Total of all the funds now stated,	<hr/> 71,412 41 <hr/>

Note P, referred to, page 22.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

Agreeably to an inquiry made for the winter of 1814—15, with the exception of Haddam and East-Haddam, where the inquiry was made generally for the winter preceding, there belong to the several parishes in Middlesex the schools following, having the annexed number of scholars; viz.

Middletown parish.	South-School, in two rooms,	160	Part of East-Hampton.	Middle District School,	-	72
	Center do.	50		Clark's-hill	-	31
	North do. in two rooms,	125		North	-	36
	Newfield	40		East	-	35
	Staddle-Hill	43		Southeast	-	40
	Moromos	63		West	-	28
	Hubbard's	50		Total,	-	232
	Miller's	80				
	Johnson-Lane	31		In Waterhole School,	-	9
	South-Farm hill	31		[Whole school 23.]		
Upper-Houses.	Long-Hill, east	25	Part of Westchester.	Total of Chatham,	-	304
	do. west	36				
	Total,	734		Town School, No. 1	-	94
				Higganum do.	2	83
				Punset	3	40
				Lower part of town	4	75
Middlefield.	Lower School,	120	Haddam.	Turkey-hill	5	38
	North do.	51		Candlewood-hill	6	35
	Nook's	16		Southernmost	7	67
	Brick	45		Walkley-hill	8	19
	Northwest	45		North-western	9	27
	Total,	277		Little-city	10	30
Westfield.	North-School,	33	Part of M. Haddam.	Beaver-meadow	11	26
	East do.	38		South-western	12	41
	South	45		Total,	-	575
	Total,	116				
				Haddam Neck,	-	71
				Total of Haddam,	-	647
Chatham.	First School,	44	East-Haddam.	Middle District School,	-	62
	Second do.	36		Landing do.	-	78
	Third	34		South	-	43
	Fourth	30		Southeast	-	45
		144		Bashan	-	43
	Total of Middletown,	1271		Upper	-	48
Middle-Haddam, Chatham Pari.	First District School,	90	Millington.	Northwest	-	44
	South-Neck do.	70		Factory	-	34
	North	50		Total,	-	397
	Penfield-hill	50				
	Over the meadow	60		Middle District School,	-	69
	Ames' District	40		North-western do.	-	32
Middle-Haddam, Chatham Pari.	Brown do.	20	Millington.	Western	-	51
	Total,	380		South-western	-	40
				South	-	50
	North-west School	121		East	-	45
	Middle do.	80		Northeast	-	32
	East	25		Total,	-	319
Middle-Haddam, Chatham Pari.	Chesnut-hill	30	Millington.			
	Northeast	27				
	Total,	283				

Hadlyme, E. H. part, two last schools supplied partly fr. Lyme.	Center school,	31	Chester.	First District School,	172
	Northeast do.	16		Second do.	87
	Southeast	7		Third, included in first,	-
	West	15		Total,	259
	Total,	69		Total of Saybrook,	1356
	Total of East-Haddam,	785			
Saybrook.	First Dist. School, in two rooms,	112	Killingworth.	West District School,	110
	Second do.	60		East do.	80
	Ferry	50		Cow-hill	40
	Total,	222		Mill	14
				North	30
				Total,	274
Pautapoug.	Meeting-house School, No. 1	72	North-Killingworth.	Center District School,	70
	Deep-river do.	2 95		Southwest do.	29
	Comstock	3 43		Chesnut-hill	40
	West	4 45		Union	54
	Southeast	5 70		Lane	75
	Meadow-woods	6 66		Parker's hill	28
	Point	7 82		Nettleton	36
	Pound-hill	8 80		Stone-house	26
	Total,	553		Black-Rock	20
				Total,	388
Westbrook.	First District School,	145	Durham.	Total of Killingworth,	662
	Second do.	40		North School,	102
	Third	45		Quarry do.	65
	Fourth	47		Southwest	85
	Fifth	45		South	56
	Total,	322		Middle	50
				Total of Durham,	358
				Total of the County,	5,983

Note Q, referred to, page 27.

Deaths in the county from Jan. 1, 1805, to Jan. 1, 1815.

Middletown, about	441	Hadlyme, E. H. part,	34
Upper-Houses,	123	Saybrook,	137
Middlefield,	76	Pautapoug,	225
Westfield, about	66	Westbrook,	110
Chatham,	130	Chester,	94
Middle-Haddam,	152	Killingworth,	123
East-Hampton,	94	N. Killingworth,	130
Part of Westchester,	14	Durham,	156
Haddam,	285		
East-Haddam,	93	Total,	2,616
Millington,	133		

To this I have thought proper to subjoin a list of the grave-yards in the county; noting the time when they were first laid out or improved. These are as follows; viz.

The old yard in Middletown,	1650	Yard in the upper part of the town,	1748
Farm-Hill yard, Dec. 16,	1723	Bashan yard, about	1760
West yard,	1740	Landing do.	1773
Old Moromos yard, abandoned, about	1708	Town Hill	1774
New Moromos yard, /	1776 or 7	Meeting-house	1778
Tomb-lane yard,	1778	Yard by Mr. Oliver Warner's,	1793
The old yard in U. Houses, Jan. 13,	1713	do. by the Long Pond in Millington,	1726
West yard, do.	1802	do. by Mr. Green Hungerford's,	1760
The yard in Middlefield,	1737	do. by the meeting-house,	1764
The old yard in Westfield,	1772	Eight-mile river yard,	1769
New do.	1794	Yard by Mr. Simeon Chapman's,	1802
The old yard in Chatham, Jan. 13,	1713	Old yard in Hadlyme,	1723
New do.	1767	Meeting-house yard,	1750
The yard in Middle-Haddam, by the first meeting-house,	1742	Old yard in Saybrook, about	1635
do. at Knowles's Landing,	1794	New do.	1786
do. at the Rock Landing,	1734	Yard at Pautapong Point,	1715
First yard in East-Hampton,	1743	West yard, about	1750
North do.	1787	Westbrook yard,	1738
Southeast	1776	Yard at Parker's Point in Chester,	1717
Waterhole	1793	(abandoned,)	1750
Town yard in Haddam, (not formally laid out till Jan. 1699,)	1662	do. at the meeting-house,	1813
Higgaunum yard,	1741	West yard,	1663
Punset	1761	Killingworth yard,	1738
Yard in the lower part of the town,	1782	Union district yard in N. Killing-	1743
do. at Turkey-Hill,	1815	worth, March 22,	1748
Cove yard in East-Haddam, (abandoned,) about	1700	Southwest district, do. Oct. 7,	1806
		Yard by the Episcopal church,	1700
		Nov. 7,	
		Stone-house district yard, May 5,	
		Durham yard,	

Some persons were buried on a knoll east of the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Clarke, before any grave yard was laid out in the lower part of Haddam. In 1648, the wife of Col. Fenwick was buried at Tomb Hill on Saybrook Point, where a large stone table, one of the oldest in New-England, still marks the place of her grave.

Note R, referred to, page 31.

LIBRARIES.

In the societies in Middlesex, there were in the summer of 1815, the following public libraries, viz.

		Formed	No. Vols.
Middletown 1st Society,	Middletown Library,	1797	617
do.	M. Circulating Library,	1809	600
Upper-Houses,	Library of M. Upper-Houses,	1792	196
do.	Friendly Association Library,	1810	136
Middlefield,	Federal Library,	1790	90
Westfield Social Library, (part of an old one,)		1809	70
Chatham 1st Society,	Chatham Library,	1787	322
do.	Republican Library,	1795	200
Middle-Haddam,	Increasing Library,	1793	238
do.	General Library,	1795	238

East-Hampton,	Social Library,	1799	140
Haddam,	Literary Society Library,	1804	80
East-Haddam 1st Society,	East-Haddam Library,	1794	266
Hadlyme,	Hadlyme Library,	1790	118
Saybrook 1st Society,	Saybrook Library,	1792	150
do.	Ladies' Library,	1792	77
Pautapoug,	Library of 2d Society of Saybrook,	1795	30*
do.	Union Library,	1813	28
Chester,	Fraternal Library,	1789	101
Killingworth 1st Society,	Killingworth 1st Society Library,	1790	208
Durham,	Book Company Library, two united,	1733	150
do.	Durham Library,	1789	210
		1788	208

Total of books belonging to the above libraries, 4,471

A library was formed in Haddam in 1791 and dissolved in 1808. A library has been dissolved in Millington, another in Westbrook, and three in North-Killingworth. Saybrook library is a part of a library, formed in 1736, in the towns of Saybrook, Lyme, Killingworth and Guilford.

The following Notes, though not distinctly referred to in the body of this work, are subjoined.

Note S.

Lists of the several parishes in Middlesex, the dwelling-houses and merchant-stores.

	Lists for 1814.		D. Houses.	M. Stores.
	Dols.	Cts.		
Middletown parish, in the city,	39,785		299	37
without the city,	32,027	81	247	1
Upper-Houses,	18,356	94	121	5
Middlefield,	14,477	87	81	
Westfield,	14,420	48	89	1
Chatham,	24,260	54	203	2
Middle-Haddam, Chatham Part,	14,669	72	135	4
E. Hampton, (with Waterhole,)	18,380	74	147	2
Haddam,	32,320	19	340	7
Haddam-Neck,	6,722	66	44	
East-Haddam,	27,599	26	167	8
Millington,	27,762	33	172	1
Hadlyme, in E. Haddam,	7,310	78	53	
Saybrook,	19,910	44	135	4
Pautapoug,	25,186	72	275	7

* Were formerly 100 volumes.

	<i>Lists for 1814.</i>		<i>D. Houses.</i>	<i>M. Stores.</i>
	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		
Westbrook,	18,977	61	141	3
Chester,	12,504	23	105	2
Killingworth,	26,300	69	152	6
North-Killingworth,	31,645	65	212	3
Durham,	29,531		158	3
Total of the County,	442,150	66	3,276	96

—♦—

Note T.

MILITARY COMPANIES, &c.

The circumstances of our ancestors compelled them to learn the use of arms. Military companies were formed in all the plantations. Where these contained 60 soldiers, they were allowed to have a captain, lieutenant, ensign and 4 sergeants; where they contained 32 soldiers, a lieutenant, ensign and 2 sergeants; and where they contained 24, two sergeants. The oldest companies in the towns in Middlesex were formed about the time that the settlements in them commenced; and the companies in the parishes, about the time of their incorporation. At the organization of the Connecticut militia in Oct. 1739, the companies within the bounds of Middlesex, constituted parts of the sixth, seventh, tenth and twelfth regiments.

The companies in Weathersfield, Middletown, (inclusive of Chatham,) Glastenbury, and the parish of Kensington, were the sixth. This regiment was commanded by Thomas Wells of Glastenbury, John Chester of Weathersfield, Jabez Hamlin and Matthew Talcott of Middletown, and perhaps by some others, previous to May 1775. At that time, the companies in Middletown and Chatham were formed into the 23d regiment, and thus remained until the organization in 1816.

The companies in Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and Haddam, constituted the seventh regiment. From this, Guilford was detached in May 1782, and with Branford formed into the 27th, or as it was called at the time of its formation, the 28th regiment.

The companies in Wallingford, Waterbury, Durham and the parish of Southington constituted the 10th regiment. This was first commanded by James Wadsworth of Durham, and has been since commanded by Elihu Chauncey, Gen. James Wadsworth, James Arnold, Samuel Camp, John Noyes Wadsworth and Seth Seward of the same town.

The companies in Lebanon, Hebron and East-Haddam, constituted the 12th regiment. This was commanded by John Bulkley of Colchester, Jonathan Trumbull and Joseph Fowler of Lebanon and Gen. Joseph Spencer of East-Haddam, perhaps by others, before May 1776; when East-Haddam and Colchester were formed into the 24th, or as it was then called, the 25th regiment. The 23d, the 7th and the 24th regiments have been under the command of the following persons; viz.

XXIII. Reg^t.

Gen. Comfort Sage, of Middletown,
John Fenfield, of Chatham,
Nathaniel Brown, of Middletown,
Gen. George Phillips, do.
Joseph Blague, of Chatham,
Gen. Samuel W. Dana, of Middletown,
Lemuel Storrs, do.
Gen. Seth Overton, of Chatham,
Elisha Coe, of Middletown,
Enoch Huntington, do.
Daniel White, of Chatham.

VII. Reg^t.

Samuel Lynde, of Saybrook,
Samuel Hill, of Guilford,
Samuel Willard, of Saybrook,
Timothy Stone, of Guilford,
Andrew Ward, do.
Aaron Elliott, of Killingworth,
Hezekiah Brainerd, of Haddam,
Gen. Andrew Ward, of Guilford,
William Worthington, of Saybrook,
Sylvanus Graves, of Killingworth,
Abraham Tyler, of Haddam.

Edward Shipman, of Saybrook,
 Gen. Joseph Willcox, of Killingworth,
 Asa Lay, of Saybrook,
 Daniel Brainerd, of Haddam,
 William Tully, of Saybrook,
 George Morgan, of Killingworth,
 Joseph Hill, of Saybrook,
 Elisha Sill, do.
 Gen. John Brainerd, of Haddam.
 XXIV. Reg't.
 Henry Champion, of Colchester,
 Gen. Dyer Throop, of East-Haddam,
 Jabez Chapman, do.

Elias Worthington, of Colchester,
 Eliphalet Bulkley, do.
 David B. Spencer, of East-H.
 Gen. Henry Champion, of C. do. sr.
 Gen. Epaph. Champion, of E. Haddam,
 Daniel Waterhouse, of Colchester,
 Jonathan O. Mosely, of East-Haddam,
 Daniel Worthington, of Colchester,
 Josiah Griffin, of East-Haddam,
 John Isham, of Colchester,
 Jonah Gates, of East-Haddam,
 Joshua Bulkley, of Colchester.

The above mentioned regiments, had, from this county, in the autumn of 1815, at the last review before the late organization, the following number of companies, commissioned officers, &c. viz.

	Com.	Com. Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
The 23d Reg't.	11	33	84	39	488	644
7th Reg't.	11	34	87	29	435	585
10th Reg't.	2	6	14	3	66	89
24th Reg't.	4	12	26	5	102	145
Total,	28	85	211	76	1091	1463

To these must be added a company in Hadlyme, (E. Haddam part,) some years since annexed to the 33d regiment, a company of State Corps in Haddam and Killingworth and a part of a State Corps in Durham, having in 1815 the officers, &c. following, viz.

	Com. Of	Non. Com. Of	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Hadlyme Company,	3	6	1	20	30
Com. in Had. and Kil.	4	8	3	40	55
Company in Durham,	1	2	3	15	21
Total,	8	16	7	75	106

Besides these, there are 4 or 5 Companies of Cavalry, partly or wholly within the county.

ERRATA.

Page 8, 3 l. from bottom, for 31,956 read 22,580; p. 13, 11 l. from top, before may be insert the words *young trees*; p. 50, 26 l. for 1773 to 1777 or 8 read 1758 to 1767; p. 50, 36 l. for 1783 read 1773; and next l. for *two* read *ten*; p. 52, 22 l. for 16th of August 1816 read Aug. 20, 1815; p. 62, 11 l. for *care* read *cure*; p. 67, 15 l. for *granite quarries* read *quarries of Gneiss stone*; p. 83, 39 l. for *six* read *eight*; p. 84, 11 l. for *become* read *became*; p. 84, 20 l. for *Budds* read *Rudds*; p. 89, 41 l. for *Bork Hill* read *Book Hill*; p. 94, 38 l. for *Middletown* read *Middlesex*; p. 98, 19 l. for *Norfolk* read *Norwalk*; p. 101, 36 l. for *horses* read *teams*; p. 114, 21 l. for *David* read *Caleb*; p. 130, 10 l. for *do.* read *Oct. 1813*; p. 136, against Westbrook, for *June 25* read *June 29*.











